

# THE LANCET

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## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—

SESSION, 1868-69.  
The SESSION of the FACULTY of MEDICINE will commence on THURSDAY, October 1st. Introductory Lecture by Professor ERICHSEN, at 4 p.m.  
The SESSION of the FACULTY of ARTS and LAWS, including the Department of the Applied Sciences, will begin on FRIDAY, October 2nd. Introductory Lecture by Professor G. CROOK ROBERTSON, M.A., at 3 p.m.  
The EVENING CLASSES for Classics, Modern Languages, Mathematics, the Natural Sciences, History, Education, &c., will commence on MONDAY, October 13th; those for Law, on MONDAY, October 20th.  
The SCHOOL for Boys between the ages of Seven and Sixteen will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, September 22nd.  
Prospectuses of the various Departments of the College, containing full information respecting Classes, Fees, Days, and Hours of Attendance, &c., and Copies of the Regulations relating to the Entrance and other Exhibitions, Scholarships, and Prizes, open to Competition by Students of the several Faculties, may be obtained at the Office of the College, on application either personally or by letter.  
The College is very near the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and within a few minutes' walk of the terminal of the North-Western, Midland, and Great Northern Railways.  
JOHN ROBSON, B.A., Secretary to the Council.  
August, 1868.

**KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.**—The PROSPECTUS for 1868-9 of the different Departments is now ready, and will be sent free of charge on application to J. W. CENNORHAM, Esq., King's College, London, putting the word "Prospectus" outside the cover.

**LECTURES ON MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY** AT KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON, are given on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, from 9 to 10, by Professor PENNANT, F.R.S. Those on Mineralogy begin Friday, October 9, and terminate at Christmas, Feb. 22. Those on Geology commence in January and continue till June. A shorter course of Lectures on Mineralogy and Geology is delivered on Thursday Evenings, from 8 to 9. These begin on October 15, and terminate at Easter, Feb. 11. Of. Professor PENNANT accompanies his Students to the Museums and to places of Geological interest in the country. He also gives private instruction in the above at 145, Strand, London, W.C.

**ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.**—WINTER SESSION, 1868-9.  
The Introductory Address will be given by Mr. THOMAS SMITH, on THURSDAY, October 1st, at 3 p.m.  
Students can reside within the Hospital walls, subject to the College regulations.  
All information respecting both the Hospital and College may be obtained on application, either personally or by letter, to the Resident Warden, Mr. MORRIS BAKER, and at the Museum or Library.

**ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL,** Paddington, London.  
Introductory Lecture, by Mr. JAMES LANE, Oct. 1st, at 7.30.  
Addresses on MEDICAL EDUCATION by the ARCHBISHOP of YORK, Professors OWEN and HUXLEY, the PRESIDENT of the College of Physicians, and the Right Hon. R. LOWE, M.P., price 1s.—And for the Prospectus apply to ERNEST HART, Dean of the School.

**ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of ENGLAND.**—The COUNCIL have resolved that on the 1st of January, 1869, the offices of SECRETARY and EDITOR shall be combined, Gentlemen desirous of becoming Candidates are requested to send in their applications and testimonials not later than the 30th of October next, to the Secretary of the Society, from whom all particulars can be obtained. Salary 600l. per annum, with a residence of 1000l. gas.  
15, Hanover-square, London, W.  
July, 1868.

**BELFAST ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS (Oil and Water-Colour).—THIRD SEASON.**  
—This Exhibition will OPEN for the Season on the 1st of OCTOBER. Artists intending to exhibit will please communicate at once to the undersigned, who will forward full particulars.—MARCE WARD & Co. 13, Donegal-place, Belfast.  
1st August, 1868.

## UNIVERSITY HALL, GORDON-SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

Principal—E. S. DEESLY, M.A. Oxon., Professor of History in University College, London.  
Vice-Principal—J. J. WALKER, M.A. Trin. Coll., Dublin.  
Students at University College are received into the Hall, and made under Collegiate discipline. There are Twenty-nine Sets of Rooms, some of which are now vacant, at rents varying from 15s. to 65l. for the Session.  
The HALL will RE-OPEN on the 2nd of October next, at the same time as University College, in close proximity to which it is situated.  
SOLARSHIPS.—The Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Fund have founded Three Scholarships of 200l. per annum each, tenable for three years, by Students residing in the Hall; one being awarded every year to the Candidate passing highest in the Matriculation Examination of the University of London.  
Further information may be obtained on written application, addressed to the Principal, or to the Secretary, at the Hall.

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The next Term will commence on Thursday, September 17, 1868. Particulars as to the mode of admission, terms, boardings, &c., may be obtained on application to the Principal; or by letter, addressed to the Secretary, JOHN EDWARD PATER, Esq., Proprietor, School, Blackheath, London, S.E.

## PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.—

The OFFICE of the Society is at 5, PAUL MALL EAST, where the Reports, Photographs, Plans, &c., can be seen and obtained, and the latest Intelligence from Jerusalem can be learned. All communications to be addressed to the SECRETARY, Palestine Exploration Fund, 5, Paul Mall East, London.

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AGNES CHARLES, Hon. Sec.

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"That both Masters shall reside within the Borough of Stratford-upon-Avon, or within a mile of the School; and that neither the Head Master nor the second Master shall be Vicar, Assistant Minister, or Curate of Stratford-upon-Avon, or hold any Church or Chapel having weekly duty or cure of Souls attached.

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One of our old writers lays down the rule, that when you do not know the truth, you should always think the worst. We do not call this rule a good one; it is said to be safe; but we can all see for ourselves that it has been very much applied to geographical facts. When we do not know the truth about a country, we think the worst. It is a habit of fear; and with man the unknown is always a thing to be feared. A man likes to see where he stands. If you walk into a strange room, your first impulse is to open the window and look about you. What is unseen is frightful. When you come upon a new islet in the big ocean, you first put it, so to speak, on its trial. You draw nigh to it with hushed breath; as you would approach a lair of tigers, a nest of scorpions; fearing a dragon in every cave, a panther in every brake. Even when you have sailed round the islet, crept into every bay, pushed up every creek, there is still an "interior" to suspect and dread. An "interior" is a bugbear with a long lease of life; so that when you have made a rough sketch of the shining sea-lines—showing, perhaps, a reef of coral, a clump of palms, a beach of shells—you fill in the empty middle space as a howling wilderness, a desert of sand and stones—a place unfit for the dwelling of man.

Thus it happens that in the early maps of every country you find a Great Desert carefully laid down. You are only too familiar, by report, with the Great Desert of Africa and the Great Desert of Australia. They are in all our books and maps. But we are now coming to see that these paper deserts are very considerable humbugs. Like the hobgoblin of childish fable, these hobgoblins of childish science fly when you threaten them with a visit, and actually give up the ghost when you manfully run them down.

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The Great Prairie is full of life; vegetable life, insect life, animal life; green with bunch grass, tawny with sun-flowers; buzzing with mosquitoes, whirling with white birds; snarling with coyotes, humming with rattle-snakes, snorting with buffaloes. Nature is never silent, either day or night. Prairie hens cluck in the wild sage; wolves yelp in the ravines; locusts clatter in the air; ravens screech and fight in the track. In the wilderness of Engedi, and in the desert of Sinai, you may ride for hours, and never catch the sight of a living thing.

The Prairie is commonly painted as a flat country; but this description is a great mistake. The Prairie landscape, from its vast extent, appears in many parts to be flat; yet, in truth, it is a vast upland; rising, like the steppes in Russian Tartary, from the Missouri bluffs upwards to the passes of the Sierra Madre—the first range of that mighty chain of peaks which is popularly known as the Rocky Mountains. The ascent is four or five thousand feet. You may cross a hundred miles of country, east to west, which seem to the eye a flat plain, but water flows down it from west to east in regular lines; and every night finds you on a higher level; sometimes marked by a difference of vegetation, always by a difference in the air. Every day, as you draw away from the Missouri bed, this air becomes dryer, keener, sweeter; until in the upper regions of the Plains it is meat and drink, and serves you, not badly, for rest and sleep. Water is very scarce. Marsh and bog are unknown. Timber is scant. Hence, no masses of poisonous vapour anywhere exist to taint the general air of these grassy plains.

Nothing takes the pride of sight out of you more quickly than a prairie ride. The atmosphere is so fine that small things look large, and distant things near. Five miles in front you mistake a couple of ravens for two mounted Indians, the white skull of a buffalo for a Comanche tent. You see a curl of lilac smoke in the grass; you know it rises from a Cheyenne fire; you expect to catch the wild yep-yep; but your knowing teamster hushes your impatience,—"Guess that's kinder twenty mile right away." It is the same with sound. A rifle can be heard an incredible distance, and the train-man's cry is answered half-an-hour before you come upon his ranch.

Most fretting and most beautiful plague of all in this parched and burning region is the mirage. You roll in the fierce heat of noon through the hot sands and stones; your blood inflamed, your lips blistered, your tongue swollen, your skin prickly, your brain on fire; your cry is, "Oh for one leaf of shade, one drop of water!" when, suddenly, in your front, a few minutes' distance only, a lovely lake is at your feet—a lake with bays and armlets, islands and waterfalls, and shores clothed close to the water's edge with elm and maple. How your eyes open, how your heart pants, how your spirit springs forth to meet that cooling bliss! You seem to be drawing nigh; a white sail is flitting over the lake; antelopes are lapping on the bank;—yes, there, under that clump of elms, you will make your bath and take your rest. But while you gaze on the liquid heaven it begins to change. The bay lines break, cliffs rise on the margin, the waters part, and let in sky through the rents. Those shady clumps of trees vibrate and melt. You feel it is all a mockery of the sight; and in the exhaustion of nature turn to the red man's solace under strain of heat and toil and thirst—the Indian weed. Being a Paleface, you shrug your shoulders and light a fresh cigar.

Taking these Prairies in the mass, they are

clear of wood. Of course, near the great river, in the rich alluvial soil, you find belts and clumps of trees—hickory, bass-wood, walnut, oak, cotton-wood, water-elm. Where the mould is damp, these growths appear. In fact, the Missouri banks are green with forest, not only on the eastern, but on the western bluffs,—forests in which you may often catch the smoke of a Pawnee lodge, the gleam of a Comanche tent. The same thing may be said, in a degree, of the Kansas and the Nebraska bluffs; also of the Big Blue River, the Smoky Hill Fork, and other prairie streams of minor note. But these belts and clumps of trees are few and far between: a hundred miles beyond the Missouri they disappear. Higher up the prairie slope, the sun-flower and the sumach are the biggest plants. Yet many signs announce that these mighty plains have once been covered with timber; and it is probable that the original forests have been swept away by fire. Fire is still the main agent of destruction. In the autumn months, when the herbage is parched and the ground is dry, a spark suffices to wrap a breadth of country, big as an English parish, in flames. Fanned by a gentle wind, the flames run forward in resistless lines, lapping out here and there to right and left, but mainly rolling and racing on like an Atlantic tide. Man may wrestle with the fire: Nature can do nothing but submit—wait for the ravisher of her beauty, and perish miserably in his embrace. And man will not always help. The red men—most improvident of human beings—take no care of the forest growths; indeed, they feel a savage joy, which boys and girls will understand, in a big fire. Like all savages, they give no thought to the morrow, and take no pains to preserve a thing simply because they have found it useful in their present need. Neither have they much sense of proportion. A Cheyenne would burn a forest to light his pipe, just as he would scalp a white man to get a brass button from his coat. He finds little use for wood, except to burn it, since he builds no shanty, planks no road, and bridges no creek. Four or five trees he turns to some poor account. He smokes the sumach, mixed with the red willow peel. He shapes the hickory stems into shafts and rods. He gathers and eats the oily seeds of the sun-flower, and in the winter months he feeds his horse on the cotton-wood bark. These are almost the only trees for which the red men care, and they care for these things only in the passing hour. They will waste and burn them, just as carelessly as they kill the antelope and buffalo, their future food.

Strange to say, the white man has caught this habit of destruction from his red brother. The Yenghees, clever in all sorts of inventions, have been most of all clever in inventing choppers. In the eastern States, as far inland as the Wabash, wood is the chief enemy of the settler. More than half the soil is still either virgin forest or impenetrable second-growth. The match and the axe are for ever at work, fighting a prolific nature for possession of the soil. The axe especially is at work; and the Yenghees axe is an instrument so deftly fashioned that its owner feels a positive pleasure in felling trees with it. Yet nothing is more sure than that white civilization must begin by planting oak, hickory and walnut on the prairie lands. Without trees, you have no shade, and scarcely any moisture. A week under a prairie sun, with no more shadow on your path than may be flung from a bit of white cloud, gives you a very keen relish for the interlacing leaves of a forest glade. Timber, too, is essential in a Yenghee town, where the



best houses are built of logs, the stables of plank, and the fences of slit rails. A few settlers on the edge of the Prairie have already begun to plant out timber on their allotments. They have a hard fight to maintain against locusts and drought. That terrible insect—the genuine western plague, from which neither cold nor elevation frees you—is commonly called a cricket. It is a huge and fierce grasshopper, very much like the locust met with in the Nile valley and on the Plain of Sharon. As in the East, so in the far West, this insect is the enemy of every green leaf and every young shoot.

Grass and flowers—mainly the bunch-grass and the sun-flower—these are the true denizens of the prairie land. Of these there is a never-ending supply. But then, where the grass grows there is food for sheep and kine. And what a wealth of pasture land! We do not suppose that anybody will accuse us of tall talk when we say that the American prairie is the pasture land of the world; the beef country, the mutton country, of the Anglo-Saxon family. One buffalo, we have heard, needs as much land to feed on as a hundred cows. One family of red men—say of ten braves and squaws—requires an estate as big as Norfolk. A hundred thousand men with the spade and plough can live on the territory hunted by a single man with a bow and arrows.

A thousand artesian wells sunk in the Prairie would convert those magnificent plains into a land of beef and butter, of hides and cheese. But, before the artesian well can be dug, the settler will have to make terms with the rattlesnake, the wolf, the coyote, and the red man. Of these present occupiers of the soil, the red men are the most troublesome, for they are not only far more terrible in power than rattlesnakes and coyotes, but they are guarded by a sentiment to which their neighbours of the bush and the ravine may not appeal. The red man is recognized by the public as a brother—a very picturesque and interesting brother—whom it is a duty of the Paleface to protect, even against the consequences of his own weaknesses and crimes.

The red men who are known to us in books are not the red men who are met in their war-paint on the Prairie. They are all red, as the men in Europe are all white; but the interval which separates a Croat from an English gentleman is not wider than the interval which separates a Sioux and a Cheyenne from a Mohican and a Delaware. The red men whom our fathers met on the Atlantic seaboard were of chivalric, though savage, race; who showed noble qualities; who were brave, hospitable, magnanimous. They kept their plighted faith. They respected the chastity of women. They had made a great advance from the savage state, for they had ceased to live by the chase only; they had learnt some part of the herdsman's duty and the husbandman's craft. The title of "noble savage" was very properly given to them; and it was not without a certain justice that our poets began to cite them in illustration of some of the simpler and manlier virtues. It is doubtful whether these Mohicans and Delawares belonged to the same stock with the Sioux and the Cheyennes. The Atlantic tribes were tall men, with fine heads and eagle noses; the prairie tribes are short and squat, with very small skulls, pug noses, and hang-dog looks. The Mohican was clean in person, the Cheyenne is inexpressibly filthy. A prairie Indian never cuts his hair; he lets it hang down his back in ropes and coils, matted and greasy, with a few twists and lumps of metal (silver by choice) tied up in it. A delicate woman would not like to stand in the same street with

Red Cloud, the Cheyenne chief; at least not until after he had been scraped and boiled. Red Cloud was a very fine gentleman in his way. He had never done a stroke of work in his life. He had never cut down a tree, drawn a skin of water, planted a patch of ground. He would not curry his own horse, or even pitch his own tent. He was a warrior and a gentleman, who could not soil his haughty hands with labour. Yet, the fellow never washed either hands or face. The only cleansing he ever got was a soak of rain or a souse in some river, from both of which he would come shivering and cursing in his quiet Indian way. A redskin's toilet has no connexion with water in any shape. You come upon a lodge; a Comanche tent, made of skins, and rudely daubed with figures, the totems of the tribe; a huge fellow is loling and smoking on the ground, while two or three squaws are puzzling about his head, and combing through their fingers his long and greasy locks. You may see a band of Sioux come riding into a white village, say into Denver or Central City, with a trail of mares and colts behind them, followed by bundles of squaws on foot, fainting under loads of skins and billets. The skins being sold to the white pedlars, the men slip from their horses, seize the coin, rush into the colour-shops (always to be found in a prairie village, next door to the grog-shops), smear their faces once again with grease, and then patch on, in streaks and dabs, a mass of yellow-ochre and blood-red paint. No funnier sight is now to be seen on this planet than a band of these Cheyenne warriors in front of a looking-glass.

The squaws, we are sorry to say, are not cleaner than the braves; while they are certainly less picturesque and handsome. These squaws are not allowed to wear long locks,—for flowing hair is a sign of nobleness; and a prairie woman is at best no more than a slave. A man buys her for a blanket, and sells her for a flask of fire-water. He can beat her; cast her off; put her to death.

The prairie women are not attractive. They are short in stature, with squat figures, crooked legs, and very big mouths. Like the men, they tattoo their breasts and faces; but they delight in the coarsest colours and the ugliest lines. A white man must have lived a long time on the Prairie before he can think with any complacency of having to marry a Cheyenne wife.

On the whole, the prairie tribes are probably a thousand years behind those Atlantic Indians who have given so many heroes to our romance and our song.

Some small remnants of the nobler Eastern tribes—Shawnees and Delawares to wit—are still found on the Missouri bluffs: the first near Wyandotte, where the Kansas river flows into the prairie stream; the second some four miles below Fort Leavenworth. These tribes are comparatively civilized. The Shawnees of Wyandotte are very much mixed in blood; some all but white; and the men not only settle on the soil, but keep shops and banks, lend money at sixty per cent. (on the sly), and practise the politer arts. Their chief, who has made money, and taken the name of Armstrong, might hold his own, in bargain and sale, against the smartest trader in New York. These Shawnees have made some progress. They have become nearly white. Armstrong laughs with a knowing chuckle when you tell him the famous story of his ancestor and Count Zinzendorf. The founder of the Moravian missions was one night resting in the Wyoming valley, among Shawnee lodges, on a visit to some Methodist preachers. For some cause, the Indians were annoyed; and in the dark midnight they crept to his lonely hut, meaning to scalp him. The braves stole softly

to his canvas lodge, lifted a corner of the hanging, and saw the old man, seated before a fire, with a bible on his knee, and a huge rattlesnake coiled across his feet. Indians believe that a man whom a rattlesnake will not harm is a Manito—a saint, a prophet, a child of God. The desire to kill the Count died down in their hearts, they crawled away, and told their wondering fellows of the sight which they had seen. No such charm would work on the modern Shawnees of Wyandotte; but then, as we saw just now, they are almost white; and by a special Act of the Kansas Parliament they have been admitted to the full rights of American citizenship.

The Delawares are a purer race, and they have a certain amount of staying power; but they make bad settlers. These red men have been driven from the Susquehanna, where their noble ancestors made the treaty with William Penn. So long as we have known the Delawares they have been a mild sort of savages; the Five Nations styled them Squaws; but, thanks to their close connexion with the Palefaces, they have now become formidable to their wild brethren in the West. Not liking to settle down, they wander through the Prairies, and push their way above the Rocky Mountains; not so much as hunters of buffalo, as in the guise of trappers, guides and dealers. Armed with good revolvers and sharp bowie-knives, they laugh at the tomahawk and the poisoned arrow; and with the confidence felt by white men, they never hesitate to dash at any number of enemies, however great. We are sorry to say this interesting tribe is slowly but surely dying out.

Among other tribes are the Pawnees, whom the French call Wolves; men far inferior in the scale to Shawnees and Delawares. They are true Western Indians; natives of the country now known as Nebraska. You cannot trust them for a moment. They will dishonour white women, and hack the head off a sleeping guest. These wretches, much broken in battle by the savage Dakotas, are seldom found more than two hundred miles beyond the Missouri bluffs.

The real Prairie Indians are the Cheyennes, the Kiowas, the Arapahoes, the Comanches, and the Sioux. These are all genuine savages, living solely by the chase, and called by the Shawnees and Delawares "the buffalo-eaters." Of these six tribes, the most notable are the Cheyennes, the Comanches and the Sioux. These powerful tribes are friendly, often allied against other tribes, and latterly against the Palefaces. No one knows their number; we have heard Western trappers say they are a couple of hundred thousand strong. The general opinion is, that they are rather increasing than diminishing in number; but the coming of two great lines of railway through their hunting-grounds—the Nebraska line and the Kansas line—will drive away elk, buffalo, and prairie fowl; and when the supply of wild game is thinned, the Sioux and the Cheyenne will not stay long behind.

A tender heart does not dwell with pleasure on the thought of an original and interesting branch of the human family suddenly dying off the planet; but if any thought could reconcile us to the extinction in a few years of the Comanche, the Sioux, and the Cheyenne, it would be that of their low organization and debased habit of mind.

They are all thieves, cut-throats, and polygamists. An old Comanche chief, called Isak-Keep, told General Marcy that he had four sons; that they were fine lads, and a great comfort to him in his old age—for they could steal more horses than any other young men in his tribe. In French, the name of the Sioux is Cut-throat; and the sacred sign of this tribe is the action of

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drawing a knife from ear to ear. Every Cheyenne lodge is full of squaws: five or six to a single chief. As one philosopher in black and yellow paint expressed it, "First thing man want on Prairie is plenty wife."

These tribes are all hunters, and the hunting stage is the lowest moral condition in which men exist; yet low as may be the condition of the prairie tribes, one would wish it were possible to save them from destruction. We have seen the Mohican and the Cherokee fade in the white man's presence, though the Mohican and the Cherokee, when our fathers found them on the Atlantic shores, were already dwellers in wigwams and villages, sowers of grain, hewers of wood, and trappers of wild beasts. Compared with a Sioux and a Cheyenne they were almost civilized. Yet they are gone from their old homes; all but gone from the world. And the lower tribes of the West will go; in fact, if the strong white men of the West were not held in check by the New England philanthropists, they would be cut off from the land, root and branch,—warrior, squaw, papoose,—long before the buffalo and elk, the wolf, the rattlesnake, and the coyote.

Boston insists, with noble zeal, that the Indian races shall be saved. How? Up to this time, every attempt to save them has failed. The red man will not work; he is a gentleman, a warrior, a councillor, a hunter. Plant him on the soil, and he will run away. Build him a house, and he will pitch his tent in the parlour. Give him an estate, and he will cut down all the trees. Clothe him with coat and shirt, and he will still daub on the war-paint. Give him a handful of dollars, and he will spend it in one day on whisky and tobacco.

The reason why all these well-meant efforts to save the red men from perishing fails seems to be, that we have tried to save them against the order and law of Nature.

The life of man, so far as it comes under observation at all, divides itself into three grand stages. Man is first a hunter of wild game; next, he is a herder of goats and kine; afterwards, he becomes a grower of herbs and corn. A Prairie Indian is in the first stage; a Bedaween Arab in the second; a Norfolk farmer in the third. A man cannot pass at will from the first stage into the second; still less can he pass from the first stage into the third. If Rome was not built in a day, neither is a man to be changed in a day—in a generation; hardly in a dozen generations.

A hunter is a wild man. His food is wild game. He lives as the tiger lives; catching his prey by his superior cunning, strength, and pluck. The flesh of that prey is his food, the skin of that prey is his mantle. He is the companion of wild beasts, and his only art is how to seize and kill them. He may not build a house; he may not till the ground; he may not tarry in one place: for the wild game which he pursues is always flying from his poisoned arrow and his plunging knife; and the law of his existence chains him to the buffalo track. His hand is lifted against everything that lives. Such a man is the Cheyenne.

A herdsman is a tame man. His food is milk and cheese, the flesh of goats and of calves. He has to provide for his wants by knowledge, care and kindness. The cow yields him milk and the goat yields him cloth; yet he wins these requisites from them, not by murderous cunning, but by tender love. He surrounds himself with a world of helpless creatures—goats and horses, sheep and cattle; creatures for whom he has to think by night and watch by day. Where the hunter sharpens his blade, the herdsman has to sharpen his wits, if he would thrive in his art and increase

his flocks. Such a man is the Bedaween Arab.

A husbandman is a social man. His food is various and dainty—a mixture of wild game, of domestic animals, of fruit, grain and green stuffs. He is, in the highest sense, a student and economist of nature; a nursing father to every good and useful thing. Such a man is the Norfolk farmer.

Is it not absurd to fancy that a Cheyenne can be changed in one day from a hunter into a husbandman? The Bedaween who is now a herdsman was once a hunter; and in future ages he may become a husbandman:—but not in one day. The Turks are trying to settle one of the Pastoral Desert tribes, the quick-witted and unwelcome Ferdoon branch; but the forcing system fails in Syria as it fails in America. The settlers run away; and the only visible result of this waste of philanthropic power is that the tribe declines. A wise waiting on Nature seems to be our only hope.

A Prairie Indian must first become a herdsman; after he has reached the Bedaween stage, he may advance still further. It is a long course, but we cannot stray from what are seen to be the laws of growth. The first step has been taken in this progress in the introduction of the horse into America. It is through the horse that the Cheyenne's intellectual and moral nature has been reached. The horse has helped him to catch his prey, and the horse has therefore taught him to feel and think. He has come to care for one animal, because it is useful to him. That idea may expand. Our duty, clearly, is to encourage it. When a Prairie Indian steals a cow, he kills and eats it, as he would a buffalo. If we could persuade him to keep it for the sake of milk and cheese, a large step would be gained. A cow would make its owner gentle, would be a drag on his wild movements, and would slowly rouse in his heart the desire to possess flocks and herds. The grandson of such a man might grow into an inferior sort of Pastoral Arab; and his descendant of ten generations might even aspire to pass muster as a Norfolk farmer.

It is a slow process; but growth is slow, and Nature will not be hurried in her work.

The field is vast, and there is room for all. From the Missouri bluffs to the Black Hills there is a country larger than India, which can only be held as grazing land. Crossed by two lines of railway, pierced by a thousand wells, it will afford room for many villages and towns; but the people will be graziers, and the surface will be covered with flocks and herds. In those great pasture lands some remnant of the red race may be saved, living the life of herdsmen and shepherds; while their miserable brethren, kept by a mistaken charity in the Eastern cities, are dying, like dogs in the gutter, at the grog-shop door.

*The British Army in 1868.* By Sir Charles E. Trevelyan, K.C.B. Second Edition. (Longmans & Co.)

*Army Reform: a few Words on the Purchase System, and Regimental Organization, with some Practical Suggestions for their Improvement.* By J. C. O'Dowd. (Ridgway.)

Sir Charles Trevelyan and Mr. O'Dowd both profess to have the same object at heart—the good of the army and of the nation; but the methods by which they propose to arrive at their end are as wide apart as the two poles. Sir Charles Trevelyan is so well known as an earnest advocate of the abolition of the purchase system, we need scarcely say that this proposal lies at the root of his scheme of army reform. Mr. O'Dowd, on the other hand, stands up as

the advocate of a system whose "conventional appellation" he considers to be as "damning as it is undeserved."

Sir Charles Trevelyan stands upon firm ground. It has been admitted on all sides that if we had to create a new army, the one system which we should be certain not to adopt would be the purchase system. It stands, in theory at all events, self-condemned. It cannot be right that one man should be able to purchase over the head of another. It cannot be right that an officer should sink his capital in a precarious life annuity, and reap no reward from the State at the expiration of his many years of service. But, as Sir Charles shows, these are among the least of the evils of the system. It perpetuates feudal prejudices in the army, and prevents our military service becoming in a true sense popular. It bars the road to advancement, and by so doing drives from the gates those who would willingly choose military service for their lot, did there only exist any reasonable hope of improving their condition. As matters stand, not only does the soldier see small prospect of ever rising, but promotion to a commission is almost the worst thing that can befall him. Can it be supposed that under these conditions the army can be "in a true sense popular," that its ranks can ever be filled with the class that forms the backbone of England, her genuine working men of any rank? Is it not rather a certainty that if "Abandon hope" is written up over the portals, only the hopeless will enter?

What we want is, in the first place, a system that shall make the ranks as popular as any other calling, that shall enable us to select our recruits in the labour-market, instead of having to hunt them up by disreputable means—a system that will give us intelligence in the ranks as well as mere physical courage, that will give us good non-commissioned officers as well as brave men. If this is ever to be, purchase must be swept away. Military service must provide a *carrière ouverte aux talents*; and superior ability, intelligence and zeal must meet a suitable reward. The highest ranks must be attainable to the recruit; the cold shade of caste must cease to exert its fatal influence. It is no use to promote men from the ranks to be purchased over, and it is essential that promotion should be tolerably rapid. Sir Charles Trevelyan enters carefully into the question of promotion and retirement, and the probable amount of compensation for the abolition of purchase, and of the current charge of the army under a revised system. All this we have had from him before in other forms, and it is to his fourth chapter on the "term of the soldier's service and constitution of the army of reserve," that we would specially invite attention.

In this chapter he shows clearly and forcibly the advantage of reducing the length of service. Not only is it generally admitted that young soldiers are actually better as troops than old soldiers, a fact never better shown than by General Trochu in his peerless work on the French army; but between short service and long service just lies the difference, whether the army shall be a great educational agent that shall train and fit men for after life, or a great centre of demoralization, through a prolonged life of enforced celibacy, and the absence of those natural influences which maintain the healthy tone and self-respect of the ordinary social state. Sir Charles quotes a remarkable passage from the report of Col. Henderson, R.E., the Inspector-General of Military Prisons for 1865:—"The principal increase (in committals for crime) is among soldiers whose services were from seven to fourteen years, of







spoiled their appetites and killed romance. Fashion had by that time so changed its laws that what once seemed graceful had become hideous, and the children of the village where the anniversary was kept laughed at the eccentric-looking couple as they passed. The thing was given up.

Such an end would be the certain result of every such experiment. *Monsieur et Madame Denis*, in the old French song, remembered their wedding suits, the dress of "satin blanc" and the "habit jaune en bourracon," but they did not put them on annually in honour of the day. Let any woman whose wife-hood is but half-a-dozen years old come down to dinner in the swelling crinoline of her bridal time and appear among her sisters, who are now putting themselves into umbrella-cases, with trains to them, and she will look as if she belonged to another century:—just as a few years ago a young girl in an English "cottage bonnet" and veil would have looked if she had dropped among a party of nymphs, at croquet, all in "pork-pies" and barefacedness.

When Talleyrand said of a French lady's dress, or undress, that it began too late and ended too soon, his epigram had no effect on the fashion. It was the fixed fashion of that day for even well-born girls to show much more of themselves than of their dress. They looked so likely to let all drapery slip more than half off them, that the *coryphæes* grew jealous of this intrusion on their rights and privileges. "I will dance to-morrow night," said a *déesse de la danse* "in a wreath for my head and a couple of *assignats* for a tunic!" This was intended as a bit of satire; but Mdlle. Rigaudon was persuaded to refrain from giving it effect, lest her authority in matters of costume should people the French saloons with operative Eves. Thence came the old joke that if this threatened fashion should be adopted, it would be at once adopted in London, and the most fashionable *modiste* in England would be Madame *Gaubert*.

Whether there has ever been a sense of beauty in the inventors of styles, cut, and method of wearing dresses may very well be doubted. Beauty, the decent and graceful propriety of things, is the last matter that seems to be considered by the followers of those who make the fashions. If you turn over the *Lady's Magazine*, from its commencement to its close, and thence down to the latest number of its numerous successors, you will not find a design for dress—that is, for a dress to be worn in "society"—that has in it a single quality that can recommend it to an artist. The eyes of our ancestors got accustomed to each development of unlovely fancy as it appeared, just as our own eyes got reluctantly reconciled to the hideous fashion of yesterday, become acquiescent in the mode of to-day, and will accept, after slight remonstrance and some ridicule, the picturesque or unpicturesque horror of to-morrow.

The prettiest sight in the world is a fair and modest English girl fairly and modestly decked; and decked in its primitive and poetic sense meant covered. Bards may praise the "solutis Gratiæ zonis," the nymphs whose shoulderstraps are down to their bracelets, the *Lisettes* who wear their *cotillions* as if they were half-inclined to slip out of them; but there were also the "decentes Gratiæ" whom the poets honoured. We have had maids decked in dresses that out-flourished May, sweeter than the flower that takes its name from the month, and the objects of as happy homage as ever found expression in honest, ardent verse, or in prose coined in the heart and uttered by the lips. The beauties at whose shrine the purer poets bowed were all the more beautiful and winning for the veil that wrapped their beauty.

Flesh and blood, like Ben Jonson's Charis, but sweetly kerkieffed,—

Nay, her white and polished neck,  
With the lace that doth it deck,  
Is my mother's,

says Cupid of that exquisite nymph, whose least charm, we are further told, lay in what was given for mortal eye to honestly look on,—

For this beauty yet doth hide  
Something more than thou hast 'spied;  
Outward grace weak love beguiles.

And observe that these poets who thus played with the pretty fashions of the mistresses they loved were neither priggish themselves nor loved primness in their mistresses. Herrick presents his to us as he would ever have nymphs to be,—and "a sweet disorder in the dress" is a fashion to be admitted,—but he has no idea of girls being attractive who have little or nothing to wear, or who, at least, wear little or nothing, and mistake widely-opened eyes for eyes of admiration. He seems to have never even seen the ivory shoulders of his Julia; he only guesses at them from looking on her face. He has no pulse that will move for a prude, but he has a true sentiment for the decking of his love—a joyous nymph in a joyous dress:—

A lawn about the shoulders thrown  
Into a fine distraction;  
An erring lace which here and there  
Intrals the crimson stomacher;  
A cuff neglectful, and thereby  
Ribands that flow confusedly;  
A winning wave, deserving note,  
In the tempestuous petticoat;  
A careless shoe-string, in whose tie  
I see a wild civility;  
Do more bewitch me than when art  
Is too precise in every part.

When Herrick's poetic ardour leads him away from this outward fashioning of the nymph, and he contemplates his Julia with not more dress than a modern young votress of Fashion lightly drags about her at an evening party, or

—she that was  
The prime of Paradise,

he quickly corrects himself, and says, with a good deal of licence perhaps, after all:—

If blush thou must, then blush thou through  
A lawn, that thou may'st look  
As purest pearls, or pebbles do  
When peeping through a brook.  
As lilies shrined in crystal, so  
Do thou to me appear;  
Or damask roses where they grow  
To sweet acquaintance there.

Even Prior, whose Chloë, for whom he wrote, was but a loose-bodied, high-kilted hussey, saw the grace and beauty, and uses to boot, of becoming fashions worn by the modest young. His Henry sets before his Emma, as among the worst consequences of the disguise contemplated in the story, the abandoning of the dress that so well became her:—

No longer shall the bodice aptly laced  
From thy full bosom to thy slender waist,  
That air and harmony of shape express,  
Fine by degrees and beautifully less;  
Nor shall thy lower garment's artful pleat,  
From thy fair side dependent to thy feet,  
Arm their chaste beauties with a modest pride,  
And double ev'ry charm they seek to hide.

It is just the air and harmony here alluded to that seem to be wanting in modern costume, especially in the pictured samples of it given in the volume before us, of the prevailing fashions of the last two or three generations. At an earlier period there was manifestly more taste and appropriateness in female costume, wearing which, Beauty's daughters were not unworthy of their descent. No small amount of illustration of this matter may be found in this book, 'The Corset and the Crinoline.' Our conclusion is, that Venus, or Juno, or Minerva, would have looked very ridiculous in modern appendages, and that modern mortal ladies, who have most depended on them for success, would look more ridiculous still if they could

stand with the immortal three, challenging another judgment of Paris.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Wild as a Hawk.* By Katharine S. Macquoid. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

'Wild as a Hawk' belongs to a class of novels which tax the ingenuity of the critic somewhat severely as to the terms he should employ in passing judgment upon them. They are of the kind which are neither good nor bad,—not calculated, on the one hand, to excite enthusiasm, nor, on the other, to call for condemnation. Fulfilling, and just barely so, the conventional requisites of a work of fiction, but never rising above the very dead level of these, they supply—it is to be presumed, from the fact of their existence—a want, and their literary status is, perhaps, best indicated by the word harmless.

In such a work one expects to find a certain amount of adventure, a certain amount of sentiment, and a certain amount of character-painting; and in 'Wild as a Hawk' all these are to be had in a measure, though not in anything like an equal degree. Marjorie Durnford, the heroine, is the chosen vehicle through which they are presented to the reader, and Marjorie Durnford alone; for beyond her there is no other character of any real prominence. We do not except from this remark her aunt, Ursula Leir, who at one time seems likely to become important; still less the hero, Murray Keene—stern, dignified and undemonstrative—the hero whom lady authors delight in; least of all, the conventional stage ruffian, Royston. The whole action, as well as the whole interest of the work, centres in the doings of her from whom it derives its title—a title, indeed, to which some portions of her conduct in the earlier parts of the tale seem fairly enough to entitle her.

The scene opens in South America, and at the time when Murray Keene is married to his first wife—a connexion of the Durnford family. It should here be stated that there is a moral which pervades the story throughout, namely, that expressed in the old saying, "Marry in haste and repent at leisure," and accordingly we find at the commencement Mr. Keene's wife, having passed through the first ordeal, busily occupied in making experience of the second, only that the form her dissatisfaction assumes is of a more demonstrative kind than that commonly included in the word repentance. We find her, in fact, assuring her husband that she never loved him—never will, and desires only to be separated from him. Almost at the same time their house is attacked by robbers, sacked and burnt; and while both escape in different directions, each believes the other dead. Thus ends what is properly the prologue of the plot, which is from that time enacted amid other scenes, and for the most part with other characters.

We are now introduced to the Durnford family, resident in the paternal mansion in England, and shortly learn, amongst other details relating chiefly to their former grandeur and present decadence, that that family has the misfortune to lie under a curse. No Durnford is to succeed another in the direct line, and all are either to come to violent deaths or to bring disgrace upon the family. The present female representative seems in every way a fit subject for Fate to work its worst upon. She is eccentric, headstrong, and of an ungovernable temper; so much so that neither her father nor any one else is able to manage her. Instances of these unfortunate characteristics are detailed; amongst others, her chastizing

Mr. Royston, one of her father's friends, who had presumed to regard and treat her more as a child than she considered was her due. At length, it being found impossible to keep her within bounds at home, she is transferred to the care of two maiden aunts, in the hope that she may profit by their example and precept. But Marjorie is incorrigible. She horrifies her aunt Louisa by her vagaries, and wholly disgusts her aunt Ursula by making the conquest of a gentleman in the neighbourhood, whom that worthy spinster had hitherto regarded as a devoted admirer of herself. Upon a misunderstanding with this gentleman, she suddenly decamps altogether, and takes up her abode alone, at an inn some distance off. Here a series of adventures occurs. She engages herself as companion to an invalid lady, meets again with Mr. Royston, and, becoming in a short time tired of the one and singularly enamoured of the other, she departs under the escort of her whilom enemy to London. Arrived, however, she again alters her mind. The impropriety of her conduct has at length commenced to dawn upon her, and, taking advantage of a favourable opportunity, she gives Mr. Royston the slip, and returns home, coming, as is imagined there, straight from her aunts'. From this point a change comes o'er the spirit of the tale. Sufficient has been shown of Marjorie's temper to prove her right to the title of "wild as a hawk"; and it is time for the serious dramatic interest to begin. This is brought about by the discovery of the fact that she has all along been sincerely in love with the gentleman whose acquaintance she made at her aunts'—none other than Murray Keene, of whose history the reader has already learnt something,—and by the rivalry between that gentleman and Royston. An unnecessary complication is also here introduced in the sudden reappearance on the scene of Keene's wife; but as that misguided lady is only brought to life again for the express purpose of being summarily disposed of shortly after, her resurrection and subsequent final decease in no way interferes with the progress of the plot and its dénouement, which now approaches. This remains in the hands of the four principal characters—Marjorie, Murray Keene, Ursula Leir and Royston; and after an attempt upon the part of the two last to blacken Marjorie's character has failed, the appropriate termination is brought about:—she is united to Keene; and the curse of the Durnforts having by this time, in a manner not quite satisfactorily explained, run its course, they are left in the enjoyment of unalloyed bliss.

*Flirts and Flirts; or, a Season at Ryde.* 2 vols. (Bentley.)

This novel is much better than its title; as a reflex of the shifting, varying, brilliant, idle crowd who saunter through the season at Ryde, wearying themselves in the pursuit of pleasure, it is certainly clever. It is like a moving panorama, with the author for a lively show-woman to tell us what it is about, and to describe the incidents. There is a thread of real interest running through the slight narrative, which is very well managed: like the events of every day, which seem to take their rise in apparent accident, one thing growing out of another, but which really have their root in the character and conduct of the individuals, and throw out their fibres through the life of each. There was truth in the title of that old Minerva Press novel 'Conduct is Fate,' by Mrs. Meeke, a long-forgotten author; and the novel before us, 'Flirts and Flirts,' goes to prove the same. The picture of social manners is not flattering to the "girls of the period." The beautiful

flirt, Miss O'Grady, was intended by Nature to be something much better, and the reader feels a sorrowful interest in her prodigal waste of gifts, which might have made her a model woman, if vanity, love of admiration, and idleness, like moths eating into a garment, had not destroyed the texture of her good qualities. She escapes the degradation of marrying a bad and profligate man for his money only by accident; the previous disappointment of her affections would have taken no hold upon her had not her habits of idleness and self-indulgence been inveterate. Mrs. Courtney is a flirt of a darker colour: a discontented woman, an unloving wife, she comes to guilt and ignominy; but the beginning was the same as in the other instance. The whole novel may be taken as a commentary on idleness, and on the mischief that comes of it. The men, on the whole, are a better set than the women; they have more generosity and have more right feeling, though it does not lead them into using their lives to any adequate purpose; but Sandy contrasts well with Kathleen, and Capt. Courtney is better than his wife. Count Manfredi, the melo-dramatic hero who works woe to many women, is a mere young lady's hero, nothing but a lay-figure. The other personages have a distinctive character; they move and talk like human beings in society. The conversations are colloquial and the grammar often goes astray; but a knowledge of English and the practice of composition are entirely omitted in the catalogue of things necessary in the training of women intending to be authors in these days. The writer of 'Flirts and Flirts' shows so much talent for catching the fleeting lights and shades of manners and characters, that we wish she would give herself a little trouble to cultivate that talent, and so enable herself to produce something better than a slight sketchy novel, which, though clever, is as ephemeral as the foam left on the sands of the place it illustrates.

*A Winter in Corsica; with the Journey There and Back.* By Two Ladies. (Low & Co.)

WITHOUT attempting more than a surface-sketch of the manners and scenery of Corsica, these two ladies have written a pleasant and useful volume. They have told us exactly what they did and saw; and the result is that their experience will help others who wish to go and do likewise. English tourists writing for future English tourists naturally lay a stress on such things as will attract or repel their class and nation. The authors of the present book do not dwell exclusively on such topics. They have much to say that will interest general readers. There may not be anything in the description of Corsican untidiness to those who live under the dominion of a laundress, and escape to their club in the evening. But every one can appreciate the easy and familiar sketches of the journey through the South of France and along the Riviera, of the rambles in the neighbourhood of Ajaccio and the drive through the heart of the island, of the passage of the Simplon in the snow. All these may be skimmed with pleasure; and, though we may not retain a vivid recollection of them long after we have laid down the book, we may at least remember that, while they passed before us, we enjoyed them.

What the ladies tell us of the house accommodation of Ajaccio, of the scarcity of food, and the slovenliness of servants, will no doubt weigh with many who are in search of a winter climate. It is chiefly for the sake of these that the book has been written; but they will do well to remember that most of the Corsican

inconveniences are mere exaggerations of those existing in Italy. Once get beyond the places where English people are known, and where English prices have been specially imported, and you can hardly wonder at the want of English luxuries. The ladies remark that, when a Corsican woman brought them a bottle of wine without a cork, she supplied the want by putting her thumb in the mouth of the bottle. They complain that a Corsican servant "had no idea how to clean a room except by sweeping the dust from the floor through a doorway, and leaving it in a little heap in the passage outside, where it would remain for hours unless we insisted on its removal. She would then take it up in her hands and throw it out of the window." They describe their first lodgings in the town of Ajaccio as adjoining an open space full of wet manure, in which horses and mules stood snorting and kicking. In another set of lodgings, which they looked at, there was no table in the room that would do for their meals, and on their mentioning this, the landlady replied, "Oh, there is a large one in the kitchen." When the washerwoman brought back their linen, it was neither starched nor ironed, and the answer to a complaint was that the ladies had not ordered their clothes to be ironed. These, of course, would be drawbacks to a stay in Corsica; but they might be met with in many Italian houses. People who go far afield must be prepared for some discomforts. Thanks to the present authors, the next visitors to Ajaccio will know what to expect, and can provide against those annoyances which fill several pages in this book. Had the two ladies been more chary of their personal experiences, the book might have been more pleasant to read, but it would have had no such practical value.

We cannot but think our authors a little too severe in their linguistic criticism. A girl of fifteen, fresh from the country, cannot be expected to speak good French all at once. The poor English vice-consul at Ajaccio is not properly rewarded for his civility by the publication of his letters *verbatim et literatim*. When we find him using such expressions as "in first lieu," "otherless if you chouse better," "stopping lodgings for you," "nurishment on board," "to this apartment and on the same flore having doors of communication and wishing to add some other rooms or bedrooms you may obtain them in paying an additional amount of a few francs," we see that he must be a foreigner. The authors describe him as "a pleasant-looking elderly man, a Corsican, with a long white beard"; and surely his age, his position, and his courtesy entitled him to more respect than the ladies have shown him. The notice stuck up at the railway-station in Genoa, "Selling of bills ceased five minutes before the departure of the trains," and the advertisement of the *pension* at Nervi, "Great property of service and dinner at the card," are fair game. But then neither railway station nor *pension* looked up lodgings for the English ladies, or called upon them while they were in quarantine. We have heard of the imperfections of the washerwoman; it is, as the authors observe, a pleasing trait of national character that her little daughter, when making out the last washing bill, wrote "Bon voyage" upon it. Probably most readers will be inclined to take leave of the book in much the same words, hoping that on their next journey the two ladies will meet with fewer discomforts, will enjoy themselves quite as much, write as pleasant an account as this,—and refrain from publishing it.

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*Report on the Progress of Letters*—[*Rapport sur le Progrès des Lettres*, &c., par MM. Sylvestre de Sacy, Paul Féval, Théophile Gautier, et Ed. Thierry.] (Hachette & Co.)

*Philosophy in France in the Nineteenth Century*—[*La Philosophie en France*, &c., par Félix Ravaisson.] (Same publishers.)

*The Working Man's A B C*—[*A B C du Travailleur*, par Edmond About.] (Same publishers.)

A collection of Reports on the Progress of Science and Literature in France is in course of publication. They are a consequence of Imperial command, and appear under the auspices of the Minister of Public Instruction. Of the three dozen separate Reports, made or to be made, the first two works named above are samples. They treat of literature and science as developed in France chiefly within the limits of the last quarter of a century, and they are the judgment of men who are, the Minister tells us, the best qualified for the mission assigned to them. In the first of the two works in question, M. de Sacy introduces his three colleagues; which being done, M. Féval proceeds to deal with French novels, M. Gautier with poetry, and M. Thierry with the drama. The papers of all these writers read rather like sprightly *feuilletons*; but they are meant to be earnest and grave. M. de Sacy even thinks that France has had quite enough of Racine and Corneille, and of their school,—he does not hesitate to say that French newspapers too often merit the severities which have been inflicted on them,—and, above all, he gravely assures the Minister, in words that look like an epigram, that "letters can develop themselves only under a government which loves and honours them. The Emperor honours and loves them." *A la façon de Barbarie, mon ami!*

Then comes M. Féval, to speak of romances and novels. He is the author of a long work of fiction called 'Madame Gil Blas'; but despite the rule "place aux dames," the young fellow of Santillane still resolutely keeps his place before the public, and "Madame Gil Blas" (by no means devoid of merit), cries in vain, "Ôte toi de là, que je m'y mets." What we learn from this expert is, that "in the domain of fiction the romance invented chastity." For Walter Scott, M. Féval has a hearty, honest, and wholesome enthusiasm, as the master of masters, whom the *petits maîtres* among novelists affect to decry, as the mere dandies among poets speak disparagingly of Pope. But when M. Féval says that Walter Scott "paints Charles the First at full length," we can only remark that we should be happy to see the picture. When he tells us that "the poor of London dress in black to sweep the streets," we discern that he has been made the victim of a joke by M. Assolant, who is lauded as a writer of imagination, and not without reason; for this gentleman once dreamed he had been in England, and wrote a description of the country before he was awake. M. Féval, however, maintains that there is no imagination in novel-writing,—no real originality,—but that all is history, whether the romance be of kings of yore, of social life, or of contemporary manners. Indeed, as reflections of human story, he even respects those novels at which pure-minded people shake their heads, after carefully reading in order to judge honestly.

M. Féval having retired, he is succeeded by M. Gautier. M. Féval had named M. Gautier, with great praise, among brilliant writers. M. Gautier, in return, is silent about his friend, but enrols himself among French poets. He dates modern French poetry as springing from André Chénier, who waited the pure air of ancient

Greece over France, and whose honey would have deceived the bees of Hymettus. So says the most eminent critic in France, for the work assigned to him by the minister. Chénier was much more modest in judging of himself. He laid down his pen to be bound by the executioner; and when he leaned his young brow, for a moment, against the upright post of the guillotine, he gently murmured, "I had something there, nevertheless." He had much there; more than his luckier brother ever had in his head. Nevertheless, the pencil of André Chénier is uncertain. His 'Lyde,' his 'Arcas et Palémon,' his 'Hylas,' and others of his *Idylles*, are more purely classical than anything of the sort in French verse; but in 'L'Oaristys,' his Daphnis is an impudent *étudiant*, and his Nais a *griquette*. She is only a *modiste* of the old "Galerie de Bois" type, and not a nymph of Diana. Such a nymph, on being pressed to sit on a grassy bank, would not have exclaimed—

Vois, cet humide gazon  
Va souiller ma tunique, et je serais perdue!

M. Gautier reviews most of the modern poets. One great use to be derived from his paper by foreigners—and they will equally profit by M. Féval's,—is that it directs them to so many authors of merit, of whom they have probably heard nothing previously. When the critic touches English matters there are the usual amusing inaccuracies. He smiles at "l'Harvey sauce," which is not so precisely named by Byron, in 'Beppo'; and he speaks of "Thomas Hood, the celebrated English humourist and caricaturist." We naturally concluded that such a description pointed to *Theodore*, but we found that, by the "caricaturist," M. Gautier meant Thomas Hood, the author of 'The Song of the Shirt,' 'Eugene Aram,' 'The Bridge of Sighs,' and 'The Plea of the Midsummer Fairies.'

Sparkling and clever as M. Gautier's report is, there is in it too little of *Alceste*, too much of *Philinte*, and in such a document too much of *Philinte* is as wearisome as *Oronte* with his sonnet. The sum of all is, an expression of embarrassment on the part of M. Gautier as to what conclusion he may fairly reach. "Among all those poets whose works we have analyzed, which one of them will inscribe his name in the glorious and consecrated phrase—Lamartine, Victor Hugo, Alfred de Musset? Time alone can reply." And *exit!*

Enter M. Thierry, who does not forget to praise M. Féval, and, as it would seem, all the world of French dramatists besides. Molière is gone, but Eugène Labiche is "the Picard of the Palais Royal, but a Picard with some of the features of Molière." Corneille and Racine seldom appear, but "the authors of the 'Belle Hélène'" do. M. Thierry informs us that we may pardon parodists like these for having travestied Homer, because they have excited laughter, and because "Homer himself pardons them from the heights of his serene immortality." How M. Thierry got his information we cannot say; but we attribute no such leniency to Shakespeare, nor suffer him to be ridiculed in his own poetry. When Mr. Sothorn recently tried to deliver a scene from 'Othello,' giving the original text in a Dundreary fashion and emphasis, the audience, so far from taking the joke, heartily hissed the actor. M. Thierry, however, does not accept the "Il y sera peut-être, et je crains ma faiblesse" of M. Halévy's arch-hussy *Hélène*, in place of the "S'il a vaincu deux rois, il a tué mon père" of the heroic *Chimène*. He promises that Corneille, Racine, Molière, Regnard, Lesage, Marivaux, Beaumarchais, will live after their parodists, whether in comedy or tragedy, have passed into oblivion. We are comforted by the promise, and we trust that the Emperor and M. le

Ministre will have the same comfort from M. Thierry's assurance. We beg to recall to all the above "reporters" the *Tambour-Major* of Béranger.

To resume. Romance is a teacher of doubtful qualifications; poetry has many a son, but which of them will be crowned is yet a puzzle; while tragedy and comedy will go back to the old loves when they have done flirting with the new.

The conclusions of M. Ravaisson as to Philosophy are equally encouraging. We recommend his eloquent "Rapport" to the deep study which it demands and deserves. It reconciles many theories wide apart, is brimful of a tender love for all men, and foresees that all will be right at last; that truth will spring from a combination of doctrines; that man's loyalty to God will be made perfect; and of course—it is inevitable—a vast amount of resulting glory accrue to France.

Finally, we have M. About, whose "A B C" has certainly appeared in print before the chapters were collected into a volume. He, too, is full of philosophy; and his teaching amounts to this, that the worker is the true man, and that there are many more workers than some people imagine; that most men are producers, consumers, and re-producers; and that with a heart for work, love for one another, perseverance in improvement, and courage under reverses, the world will be a very beautiful world indeed. This is good philosophy; and if we cannot act quite up to its requirements, the nearer we go in that direction the more we shall be aiding towards founding that Elysium on earth which M. Ravaisson hopes for us all, and in which M. About, in his clear, pleasant way, shows the workman will have a right of inheritance.

"Ecce Agnus Dei!" or, Christianity without Mystery. (Longmans & Co.)

THERE is a class of writers each of whom makes two discoveries: first, that theology is perplexed with difficulties by reason of human perversity and prejudice; secondly, that he himself is destined to make all easy by force of superhuman candour and sagacity. There was a most excellent Roman clergyman, John Milner, afterwards a Vicar Apostolic, who published, we believe about 1802, a work which went through many editions. Strange to say, the work by which only this voluminous controversialist is now well known does not appear under his name in Watt's Bibliotheca, probably because he chose to be only J. M.: it is right to add that he is not entered under John Milton. But the title of the work is very definite, 'The End of Religious Controversy!' It always reminded us of the floor of the bottomless pit! The controversy is not at an end; and the pit is not floored, we believe: though the quantity of good intention exhibited by a host of writers on theology alone ought to suffice, if the thing can be done. We are never long without some book which settles all the points, with great wonder that no one has done it before. The process is not peculiar to theology: in every subject, from algebra to heraldry, the work of a man's own thought has a subjective clearness which he cannot find in others. That clearness is not a conceit, but a truth: home manufacture has, for home purposes, a lucidity, a consistency, and a strength of endurance, which cannot be imported. Error begins when a speculator cannot make himself aware that all this blaze of light only shows inwards, and is dark lantern to the rest of the world: few are able to turn the bull's-eye round.

There is a chain of ecclesiastics: we have as



good a right to this word as the schoolmen to *hæcceity*. We have *Ecce Homo*, *Ecce Deus*, *Ecce Agnus*; perhaps at last this call will not suffice, and we shall hear the more emphatic *En ecce*. The writer before us, who leaves no mystery in Christianity except the name of the great expositor, has found, says the preface, from his early years that Bible commentaries are unsatisfactory. He asks whether this may not arise from writers setting out with mistaken views of the being and character of the Almighty, and moulding the Scriptures to suit such views, unconscious that they were looking through a perverted medium? He asks as innocently as if he were the first to whom the idea had suggested itself. Such commentaries, he justly adds, are useless and misleading. A key to the principles by which the Bible is to be understood might seem to be acceptable, if only one could be found willing, to some extent able, and withal bold enough, to undertake it. He therefore commends his work to the Queen and all her subjects, especially to Convocation and the Clergy, "in whose hands, under favourable circumstances [with 'Ecce Agnus' in their hands?] authoritative declarations of doctrine might safely be left." As to Nonconformists, the book offers them a clue out of their doctrinal labyrinth: they will request the author, who is a Churchman, to arrange his own department first.

The pleasant self-opinion we have produced would not, by itself, have tempted us to notice a work of no great title to respect; that is, would not have been sufficient temptation. We lately remarked that, in all the conflicts of opinion, the distinctive points of the Athanasian Creed are very little discussed. We looked forward to the arrival of this conflict: and here we have a straw the direction of which shows the way the wind is coming. It is as we should have expected: the beginning will be made with depth of nothing but self-sufficiency; but greater power will then be tempted into the field, and at last the dignitaries of the Church will be found on different sides, and the Committee of the Privy Council will decide that various positions of the Athanasian Creed may be understood, as the Cheeryble butler phrased it, "leastways in a contrary sense, which the meaning is the same." We are glad of the smallest approach to this time; for in sad earnest we see that the real struggle of truth against equivocating subscription will never begin until the Athanasian Creed is fairly in hand as to what it means and what it requires.

The author of this work holds that "Christian verity," which talks of "persons" in the common acceptance, is *not* verity: that to receive the Father and Son as separate persons is *Antichrist*. This is enough to show the kind of dispute which the work raises.

The author deals largely in that kind of sophism which is so common among theologians—and not unknown to others—namely, attributing to a writer the inference which they think he ought to have drawn for himself from his own words. For example, in describing Socinus, he says it was the opinion of Socinus that "Jesus Christ was simply a human being superior to all others that had preceded him—that he was, therefore, no Mediator." He has never, we are sure, read a word of Socinus: he holds that a human being, and no more, cannot be a mediator; he knows that Socinus held Jesus to be a human being, and no more; and he therefore sets down that Socinus denied the mediatorship. It is not worth while to produce refutation from Socinus himself: a sentence from the Racovian Catechism, which was commenced by Socinus, and finished by his disciples, will suffice; it is the accessible source of *pure* Socinianism, as distinguished from all other shades

and grades of anti-Athanasian heterodoxy:—"The offices of Christ consist in his being a prophet, or the Mediator of the New Covenant; our High Priest; and our King." It is impossible for any person who knows anything of Socinus to repress a smile when he hears *Socinian* used as the especial term of reproach for a modern Unitarian. The famous heresiarch was so much nearer to orthodoxy than those who now go by his name, that the Trinitarian disputants, if they knew all, would be as loth to use the term Socinian as the Unitarian to bear the name. This is a hint for the combatants in the war of which we have spoken.

We do not think it worth while to enter further upon the work on which these remarks are made: it shows good intention, good spirit, and good printing; bad reasoning, bad learning, and no arrangement.

*A History of American Manufactures, from 1608 to 1860; exhibiting the Origin and Growth of the Principal Mechanic Arts and Manufactures, from the Earliest Colonial Period to the Adoption of the Constitution; and comprising Annals of the Industry of the United States in Machinery, Manufactures and Useful Arts, with a Notice of the Important Inventions, Tariffs, and the Results of each Decennial Census. By J. Leander Bishop, A.M. M.D. With an Appendix, containing Statistics of the Principal Manufacturing Centres, and Descriptions of Remarkable Manufactories at the Present Time. 3 vols. Third edition, revised and enlarged. (Philadelphia, Young & Co.; London, Low & Co.)*

THEIR title promises so much, and is so suggestive of entertainment and instruction, that, notwithstanding certain ominous qualities of their outward appearance and internal embellishments, we opened Mr. Bishop's bulky volumes, hoping to find in them something to reward us for the labour of perusing them. The lines on which an historian of American industry should work are obvious. Instead of wasting time and space on undistinguishing details, the essentials of which are common to the labour of all communities, a competent writer on so fine a subject would contrast, in a few brightly-worded pages, the condition of the country; when the earlier settlers brought European civilization to its long-stretching coasts and vast forests, against the present aspects of the wide land, teeming with rapidly-growing cities, whose populations are still inadequate to the task of turning to profit a tithe of their natural resources. He would exercise his ingenuity in gathering into the smallest possible space, and arranging with luminous attractiveness the statistics which, though most important as evidence of the fruitfulness of America's energy in arts and commerce are powerless to exhibit what is distinctive in the conditions and results of her industrial activity. And having thus compressed into narrow compass all facts not specially illustrative of America, he would expend his best pains and all his force in displaying the relations of politics and labour in the great Republic, the influence which the local arrangements of the various states have exercised on local productions, and the exceptional circumstances which have aided or hindered American enterprise in its competition with the industry of older countries. But what he ought to have compressed Mr. Bishop has expanded with laughable prolixity; and what he ought to have made the conspicuous features of his work he has dismissed with a few paragraphs of cursory

notice. To realize the method of his labour, English readers should imagine the case of an English scribe who should pass from shire to shire, and from town to town, collecting facts for the illustration of the past industry of each locality from the works of its special topographers, and gleaning data for the glorification of its present prosperity from its leading men of business; and who, after dressing up his straggling compilation with extravagant eulogies of private persons and their commercial establishments, should call it a history of British arts and manufactures. To efforts of such a low kind we are indebted for these big, cumbersome, almost worthless volumes, which extol the achievements of inventors who never invented anything original, and shopkeepers whose only title to renown is Mr. Bishop's testimony that they have carried on business to good purpose. In one place the compiler belauds a newspaper proprietor and journalist respecting whose attainments he observes, "Without the scholarship of the college, without extensive reading—few men, perhaps, have read fewer volumes—he has acquired by long reading of newspapers and intimate connexion with people of larger culture, by a close observation and a quick and natural power of appropriation and absorption, much of the results and advantages that these give to men, and few of our journalists write more gracefully and scholarly than he does." All which, and pages more of the same sort of twaddle, may be gratifying to the respectable journalist, and not otherwise than conducive to the commercial success of the compiler's volumes; but we are unable to see the connexion between the gentleman's almost total ignorance of books and the growth of American commerce. Another worthy, whom the compiler covers with adulation, calling him "an eminent inventor, who has extended his exploration into fields comparatively untrod by others," is Mr. Gait Borden, of whose services to civilization we give the sum, divested of the hyperbolic adornments with which Mr. Bishop's artistic cunning garnishes it, when we say that he is clever at preserving meats and other kinds of food. This eminent inventor's Meat Biscuit is said to have won the approval of Playfair and roused the enthusiasm of Mr. Solly. Opening the work at another place, we come upon portraits of six hatters—or, to use Mr. Bishop's more impressive words, six "Representative American Hat Manufacturers"—of whose countenances it is enough to say that, so far as facial shape and expression are concerned, Representative American hatters seem to bear a strong resemblance to ordinary hatters on this side the Atlantic.

*Summers and Winters in the Orkneys. By Daniel Gorrie. (Hodder & Stoughton.)*

THE Orkney islands have not lacked poets, historians, or showmen. They have been sung about, their chronicles have been written, and their beauties have been described. This, however, has seldom been so well done as it is here by Mr. Gorrie. He treats of the seasons, the religion, the old lords, peasant life, town incidents, agriculture,—of journeys by land and voyages by sea. All this is done briefly and clearly, pleasantly and unpretentiously; the writer, in fact, has not only something to say, but he says that something well. The place itself seems a pleasant place,—not half so far off as it once was, nor in anything so gloomy and terrible as it was once described. Its cold—that used to be, indeed, a dreadful matter to endure—has been influenced by the Gulf stream, and has been so greatly tempered, that it is not now so severe as that of the south of

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Scotland, whose general temperature is not so equable as that of the northern islands.

Other streams have established other modifications. Kirkwall, perhaps, is not more frequented than it used to be, its waters by ships and its streets by their crews; but generally a stream of outsiders is setting towards it, and there are few localities to which tourists could more profitably and pleasurably take their way. The old perils of that way have disappeared with so many other old-world things; and Pomona may be reached from London in more ways than one, and all agreeable, at least to a traveller with a longish purse and a fair amount of money in it. We may observe with commendation, that there is no attempt in this book at exaggeration of any sort. Mr. Gorrie does not, for instance, even insinuate that Shakespeare was a Scotchman; but, on the other hand, he does venture a conjecture that the bard may have visited Aberdeen when Fletcher and a troop of players, chiefly from London, were acting in the Granite City! As between the old world and the new, the Orcadians thus stand with regard to modern religions and ancient superstitions:—

"The peasantry as a class are frugal and industrious, grave in demeanour, and quiet in their ways. It is rare to find one of their number who can neither read nor write, and they seem all to have been well grounded in the facts and doctrines of the Bible. Their piety is of the old, simple, sincere, undoubting, unquestioning type. A certain rudeness of speech and manner, which once characterized the people, has disappeared under the influence of wider culture, and earnest evangelical preaching in the multiplied churches of the Islands. The celebrated visit of the Haldanes, toward the close of the last century, produced beneficial results, and helped the formation of religious habits. Whatever may now be the case in other parts of Scotland, Sunday is still kept throughout the Orkneys in its old covenanting integrity. In foul weather or fair the people troop from their cottages regularly as the day of rest returns, and the families that live farthest from the church are generally first in their pews. An increase in the number of churches has made Sunday sailing less common or necessary than in former years; but fisher-boats, laden with worshippers—grey-haired old men and white-hooded matrons—may still be seen gliding across the ferries between Egilshay and Rousay, or Papa Westray and Westray. While a high tone of morality and religion pervades the mass of the Orcadian peasantry, it must be acknowledged that the ghost of superstition has not yet been finally laid in the old realm of the Valkyrie. 'Trow tak' thee' may be set down as an innocent boggy-phrase, intended to frighten children, and indicating no real belief in the existence of a nineteenth century malignant race of fairies or dwarfs. The fantastic notion, still preserved in curious legends, that drowned people were changed into seals, has also passed away. Old women, however, still retain an unaccountable aversion to turbot, and avoid naming this excellent and respectable fish when crossing sounds and bays in boats. Some people also deem it unlucky to call things by their proper names at particular times, and there is a strange prejudice against turning a boat *widderhins*, or contrary to the sun, at the beginning of a voyage. In certain districts the people only marry when the moon is growing, believing that the waning moon is 'fruitless'—a superstition which recalls the words of Theseus in the 'Midsummer Night's Dream,'

Chanting faint hymns to the cold fruitless moon. Thursday is also esteemed the luckiest day in the week for marriage. In former years the belief prevailed that if a cow were killed when the moon was in the wane, the beef would dwindle in the pot. Should the first lamb of the season be white, the omen is still regarded as fortunate, and the appearance of a black lamb is deemed unlucky. So late as 1814 there lived an old beldame in Stromness, named Bessie Miller, who sold favourable winds to mariners at the low charge of sixpence. Bessie is described as having been a withered, sharp-featured

woman, with two light blue eyes gleaming weirdly in her corpse-like face. She must have been kith and kin to Sycorax, the 'blue-eyed hag,' mother of Caliban,

That could control the moon, make flows and ebbs.

The Stromness Hecate boiled her kettle, muttered her incantations, and so raised the wind both for herself and her dupes. Kin to Sycorax, she was also the 'weird sister' of Steine Bheag, the Ross-shire witch, whose wonderful deeds were recorded by Hugh Miller in his 'Scenes and Legends.' Though Bessie has left no successor in the sale of winds trade, there are old crones lingering about the Islands who possess charms for curing toothache, and for insuring safety in childbirth. One of these charms is a little pamphlet of two or three pages, containing a 'Copy of a Letter written by our Blessed Saviour Jesus Christ; King Agbarus's Letter to our Saviour, and our Saviour's Answer; His Cures and Miracles; Lentulus's Epistle to the Senate of Rome concerning Jesus Christ.' The Letter of Jesus Christ, 'faithfully translated from the original Hebrew copy now in the possession of Lady Cuba's family at Mesopotamia,' promises happiness and prosperity to the household in which a copy of it shall be found, and thus the pamphlet is greatly prized and carefully preserved by superstitious old women. First introduced, perhaps, by a travelling merchant, or 'yaggar,' in the palmy days of the great Kirkwall Fair, it still circulates quietly among some of the cottages in Orkney and Shetland."

Either as a manual or a memorial of travel Mr. Gorrie's book will be found equally useful and agreeable; and a reader will find much interest in comparing it with Barry's costly quarto of the last century.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Goethe and his Friends*.—[Aus Goethe's *Freundeskreise*, von Heinrich Düntzer]. (Brunswick, Vieweg; London, Williams & Norgate.)

To those who have read much about Goethe the title of this book is at once attractive and suggestive. We naturally think of Schiller, Herder, Carl August of Saxe-Weimar, and of the many others with whom Goethe was on terms of intimacy. Some of these friendships were so long, so devoted, so undisturbed by discord or variance, so wholly unswayed by selfishness, that they form the brightest pages in the life of the great German. On the other hand, there are passages in that life on which we do not care to linger: misunderstandings with those who might have been friends, and quarrels which now appear infinitely little; and these, we regret to say, are the very passages selected by Herr Düntzer for laborious and wearisome essays. 'Goethe and his Quarrels' would be a more fitting title for the book than the one which has been adopted. It is true that Herr Düntzer has written before on Goethe's true friendships. This time, moreover, he has chosen his subjects with a view of proving that in all the cases where there was a quarrel Goethe was not to blame; but, even if this were established, it would not make the book at all more interesting, or justify an erroneous description. We cannot admit that those whom Goethe saw two or three times, those to whom he wrote two or three civil letters, who perhaps afterwards he avoided them, or even pilloried them in his epigrams, were in any sense his friends. They certainly were not his friends in the same sense of the word as would be applied to Schiller and Herder. With Klopstock, for instance, Goethe does not seem to have had more than one meeting. How often he saw Gleim does not clearly appear. We do not know that he ever spoke with Cornelius Voss was on the best of terms with Goethe when they first met; but this pleasant beginning soon yielded to an unaccountable sort of estrangement. The treatment which Reichardt and Tischbein received at Goethe's hands was, at the best, somewhat questionable. We doubt if a stronger term is not to be applied to his manner of answering Klopstock's remonstrance. Still, if Herr Düntzer had honestly reprinted his essays under a less fallacious title, we might have left

him to discuss all these points with any who might be willing to become his readers. We can vouch for the fact that their place would be no sinecure. It is still worse when they are entrapped into it.

We have before us the following pamphlets: *A Charge delivered to the Clergy and Churchwardens of the Diocese of Worcester*, by Henry, Lord Bishop of Worcester, at his Visitation, in June, 1868 (Rivingtons).—*A Charge delivered at his Tenth Visitation of the Archdeaconry of Buckingham*, in June, 1868, by Edward Bickersteth, D.D. (Rivingtons).—*Christ's Mystical Body: a Sermon preached at the Visitation of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Norfolk, at Downham Market, on the Feast of St. John the Baptist, 1868*, by C. G. Floyd, M.A. (Rivingtons).—*The Position of the Church of England as a National Church historically considered; being the Primary Charge of Henry John Rose, B.D. (Rivingtons)*.—*Church Prospects and Church Duties: a Sermon preached in St. Martin's Church, Leicester, at the Visitation of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Leicester, June 10, 1868*, by the Rev. David James Vaughan, M.A. (Macmillan).—*The Irish Church Question: a Parochial Sermon preached at Christ Church, Marylebone, on Sunday, June 14, 1868*, by the Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies, M.A. (Macmillan).—*Notes and Thoughts on the Education of the Clergy at Home and Abroad, and on the Secrecy of Candidates for Holy Orders*, by William Michell, M.A. (Simpkin & Marshall).—*Religious Meditations on the Romish and English Churches, and 1,500 Questions humbly asked for Straightforward Answers, of their respective Clergy; from the Pope and Archbishop to the Preaching Pedlar*, by William Skinner Phillippo (Platt).—*A Word to Roman Catholics in Favour of the Irish Church*, by Patrick O'Doherty (Ridgway).—*The Speech of the Lord Chancellor on the Irish Church Suspension Bill, June 29, 1868*, printed for the National Protestant Union (Seeley).

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Barber's *The Crack Shot*, 12mo. 8/6 cl.  
 Bell's *Poet's Corner*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.  
 Blake (Lady), Mrs. St. Clair's Son, 3 vols. post 8vo. 81/6 cl.  
 Bosanquet's *Universal Simple Interest Tables*, 8vo. 21/ cl.  
 Braddon's *Birds of Prey*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.  
 Bracken's *Traveller's Diary and Route Record*, 12mo. 2/ cl.  
 Burgess's *Old English Wild Flowers*, 12mo. 3/6 cl.  
 Byron's *Poetical Works*, 12mo. 1/ swd. (Warne.)  
 Cassell's *Illustrated Readings*, Second Series, sup. 8vo. 7/6 cl.  
 Dessauer's *Practical Guide for the Performer*, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.  
 Dickens's *Hard Times*, cr. 8vo. 3/ cl.  
 Grant, as a Soldier, &c., by E. Howland, 8vo. 18/ cl.  
 Hallam's *Middle Ages*, School Edition, 1 vol. cr. 8vo. 4/ cl.  
 Hamilton and Ball's *Bookkeeping*, 16 cl.  
 Handbook for Travellers in Russia, New Edit. (Murray), 16 cl.  
 Handbook for Travellers in Scotland, New Edit. (Murray), 9 cl.  
 Haskell's *Civil Engineer's*, &c., Estimates and Price Book, 8vo. 21/ cl.  
 I Forget, 12mo. 1/ cl.  
 Irish Church Question, by a Winchester Churchman, 8vo. 1/ swd.  
 Johnston's *Shilling Atlas*, Modern Geography, 15 maps, cr. 8vo. 1/ Johnston's *Sixpenny Atlas*, Modern Geography, 11 maps, cr. 8vo. 6d.  
 Jones of Heatherwood, 12mo. 1/ cl.  
 M'Donald's *Seaboard Parish*, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.  
 Maurice's *The Conscience Lectures*, 8vo. 8/6 cl.  
 Menken's *Infelicia*, 4/ 5/6 cl.  
 Michell's *Notes on the Education of the Clergy*, 8vo. 2/ swd.  
 Monckton's *Proceedings*, &c., used in conducting Elections, 8vo. 5/ Moore's *Prevention better than Cure*, 8vo. 1/ swd.  
 Morris's *Book of Consolation*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
 Mrs. Brown in America, 12mo. 1/ swd.  
 Natural History of the Three Kingdoms, 4to. 3/6 bds.  
 Porter's *Thaddeus of Warsaw*, cr. 8vo. 6d. swd.  
 Quiver (The), Vol. 3, Toned-Paper Series, 7/6 cl. plain, 8/6 cl. gilt.  
 Rendle's *England a Wine-Producing Country*, 4to. 5/ cl.  
 Sarmiento's *Life in the Argentine Republic*, cr. 8vo. 5/6 cl.  
 Smith's *The Canary, its Varieties*, &c., cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
 Southgate's *Musings about Men*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.  
 Student and Intellectual Observer, Vol. 1, 8vo. 10/6 cl.  
 Taylor's *1,000 Geographical Questions*, 12mo. 1/6 cl.  
 Tennyson's *Enid*, illust. by Photos from Drawings by Doré, 32. 3s.  
 Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*, comp. 1 vol., illust. by Doré, 4s. 9s.  
 Thomson's *Treatise on Hat Making*, 8vo. 3/6 cl. Imp.  
 Tring's *Exercises in Grammatical Analysis*, 6/ cl.  
 Todhunter's *Trigonometry for Beginners*, New Edit. 12mo. 2/6 cl.  
 Troubeck's *Manchester Painter* (No Chants), 8vo. 3s. cl.  
 Vacher's *Brief Prayers for Travellers*, 12mo. 2/ cl. swd.  
 Ward's *Short and Practical German Grammar*, 12mo. 2/6 bds.  
 Waverley Novels, 'Anne of Geierstein,' Black's Edit., 8vo. 6d. swd.  
 Webster's *Focket Pronouncing Dictionary*, 32mo. 6d. bds.  
 Where is the City? cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
 Williams's *Law of Real Property*, Eighth Edit. 8vo. 21/ cl.

#### ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Ore House, near Hastings, August 15th, 1868.

Mr. Hyde Clarke has had the kindness to publish, in your issue of this day, a letter addressed to myself and the Council of the above Society. On my own part, and in the name of the Anthropological Society, I thank Mr. Clarke for the great interest he evinces in its affairs, and more especially for his kindness in calling attention to its debts. I join heartily with Mr. Clarke in his desire to see a larger balance to the credit of the Society at its bankers', and trust that the publication of his letter may have the effect of inducing many gentlemen



at present in arrear, to at once pay their subscriptions.

I fully coincide with Mr. Clarke that the Society should free itself from its connexion with the *Anthropological Review*, or any other publication which has caused hundreds to leave the Society. Mr. Clarke says he has "repeatedly urged the abandonment to its proprietors of the *Anthropological Review* as a means of diminishing the debt." I shall be happy to render my best support to any scheme having for its object the increase of the funds at present at the disposal of the Society.

I was, unfortunately, not present at the last general anniversary meeting, but I find the following extract in the Report of the Council:—"The Council are fully sensible of the important services rendered to the Society by the *Anthropological Review*, and they trust that the time is not far distant when it will be in their power to second in a substantial manner the efforts of the proprietors to make the *Review* more worthy of the high position it has already taken in scientific literature. The successful establishment of a like independent journal for Anthropology in Germany has rendered it highly desirable that all parties should join in a hearty support of the British *Anthropological Review*." As this extract was carried unanimously in Mr. Clarke's presence, I can only suppose that since last January that gentleman must have changed his views, or he would surely have voted against such a paragraph. Probably, however, this change of sentiment may have been caused by observing the working of another learned body—the Ethnological Society—on whose Council since that time Mr. Clarke has attained a seat.

Up to this period there has been a singular unanimity of opinion, both in the Council and amongst the Fellows of the Society generally, respecting the benefits derived from their connexion with the *Anthropological Review*. From Mr. Clarke's present stand-point, it may doubtless be very agreeable to desire both to disestablish and disendow an independent journal devoted to anthropological science. I fear, however, that his proposal will be strongly opposed, for I find that the annual Reports of the Council nearly every year have spoken in very definite terms on the subject. The report for 1865 says, "The experience of another year has confirmed the usefulness of the co-publication of the two." The Report for 1864 says, "The Council, therefore, feel that they may well congratulate the Fellows of the Society on a connexion so happily commenced, and so judiciously maintained." In the same Report it may also be seen that an offer was made to the Society, for the second time, of the copyright of the *Anthropological Review*, and the following resolution was carried by the Council on the 14th of June in that year:—"That the Council considers it would be highly detrimental to the best interests of anthropological science that the *Anthropological Review* should ever become the property of the Anthropological Society."

In January, 1865, the list of Fellows on the books of the Society amounted to about four hundred, they now number more than seven hundred, and I can thus hardly understand how they can have resigned by "hundreds."

In conclusion, I feel it only right to express my deep regret at learning from such an unimpeachable authority as Mr. Hyde Clarke, that, owing to the failure of the amalgamation scheme, the Ethnological Society is "now so unfortunately prostrated." That it may be long recover and assume its former grandeur, under the direction of its present able officers and zealous Council, is my most sincere desire.

JAMES HUNT.

4, St. Martin's Place, Aug. 10, 1868.

I am directed by the Council to forward you the enclosed Resolutions, and to request their insertion in next Saturday's *Athenæum*.

G. W. BRABROOK, Director.

At a Special Meeting of Council, August 18, 1868,—present, fourteen members,—it was resolved unanimously—

"That this Council, having considered the whole question of the Society's finances, raised in a communication printed in the *Athenæum* of August 15,

remains satisfied with the conclusions at which it has previously repeatedly arrived:—

"1. That its arrangements with the *Anthropological Review* are for the benefit of the Society, and that they should be continued. The relations between the Society and the *Review* have been repeatedly and fully explained to the Fellows in the Annual Reports of Council. The *Review* has subjected the Society to no losses or liabilities of any kind. The proprietors of the *Review*, two years ago, undertook to pay over to the Society the profits arising on its sale (see Report of Council, 1867).

"The accounts of the *Review* are open for inspection by any one appointed on behalf of the Society. The paragraphs described in the letter as 'lampoons' are considered perfectly harmless by the Council. At the worst, they may be thought somewhat satirical.

"2. That the finances of the Society are sound. The debts of the Society are neither 1,000*l.* nor 1,700*l.*, as vaguely surmised in the letter, but much smaller in amount, and are amply covered by property in the Society's possession. The proportion of paying members to those who have not paid is not as stated in the letter."

The Council is of opinion that statements made in the said letter are false and calumnious, and that the writer, Mr. Hyde Clarke, is censurable for having published those statements in a manner calculated to injure the Society, when he had had opportunities of ascertaining the real facts while acting on the Committee for Amalgamation on behalf of the Ethnological Society.

That there is cause for his expulsion from the Society; and that, unless the said letter be forthwith withdrawn, the Director be requested to summon a general meeting of the Fellows for that purpose.

J. FRED. COLLINGWOOD, Secretary.

#### TWO NEW MSS. OF PIERS PLOWMAN.

Cambridge, August 13, 1868.

AMONG the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian Library, recently catalogued, are two MSS. of *Piers Plowman*, which have not, as far as I am aware, been noticed before, but which are worth some notice now, from their curiosity.

The first, MS. Rawl. Poet. 137, is very remarkable. It is the only one in which the introductory prologue is actually headed by the word *Prologus*. But its chief merit is, that it contains the whole of the earliest version, which I have called the A-text, and the conclusion of which is wanting in my edition, as in none of the other ten MSS. could I discover how the poem originally ended. I could only make out that there probably was once a *Passus tercius de Douel*, of which, indeed, I found the first 18 lines, existing in only one of the ten copies, viz. that belonging to University College, Oxford. Further than this, the state of the Vernon MS., which had lost but one leaf, showed that this final *passus* could only have contained 180 lines at most; whilst the state of the University College MS. made it probable that it could only have contained 130 lines at most. All this is now proved to be correct. The missing *passus*, given completely in the Rawl. MS., contains exactly 100 lines, to which a tag-end of 12 lines, expressive of approval, has been added by one "Johan But." After this comes the very satisfactory colophon—*Explicit Do-wel*—showing that we have come to the true end at last. These 100 lines are (save the first 18, which agree with those in the University College copy) quite new, and hitherto unknown; they will be printed for the members of the Early English Text Society. Some of the ideas contained in them were used again by the author in his later texts. The MS. is a fair one, on vellum, of the first half of the fifteenth century. If the discovery of a new poem by Milton be doubted, it is some consolation to know that we have certainly found a new *Passus* of the celebrated poem attributed to William Langland. My attention was first drawn to it by Mr. G. Parker, assistant in the Bodleian Library.

The other MS., numbered Rawlinson Poet. 38, is also of much importance. I had noticed four leaves, of an excellent text, bound up with other things, in MS. Lansdowne 398. At a moment's glance, I

saw that the remaining leaves, all but two of them, are contained in this new-found MS. Beyond a doubt, the leaves in the Lansdowne MS. were stolen from the Oxford copy; but that this was not done lately, is indicated by a note in the Oxford copy in the writing of Hearne, viz., "Sum cuique. Tho. Hearne, Sept. 20, 1732. An imperfect MS. of Pierce Plowman." It is too bad that so good a copy should have been so ill-used. A knife has been passed round the edge of some dozen leaves, cutting off all the broad margin, and even cutting into the text itself. Thus the leaves in the Lansdowne copy have no margin, and the first few leaves of the Oxford one have also none; and I have no doubt that they will be found to fit most exactly. It is worth notice that the three MSS. of the B-text of *Piers Plowman*, which prove to be the best, upon close examination, are precisely the three in which the paragraphs are written separately, with blank lines between each. These are: 1. MS. Laud, 581 (to be printed for the E.E.T.S.); 2. MS. Trin. Coll. Cam. (printed by Wright); and 3. MS. Rawl. Poet. 38, or Lansdowne 398, which are but names for two parts of the same MS.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

#### 'A CARICATURE HISTORY OF THE GEORGES.'

Sydney Street, Brompton, August 17, 1868.

I am not in the habit of objecting to the tone or substance of any criticisms of the press upon books which I may have ventured to offer to the public, but in your notice last week of my 'Caricature History of the Georges,' there is a statement which is so far incorrect that I feel that I ought, in justice to the publisher, to set it right. Your critic says that "the only difference" between this new edition of my 'House of Hanover,' except the change of title, "is that the new edition has a dozen lines added to the old Preface," and that "Mr. Wright has not availed himself of the opportunity to make an imperfect work perfect." On the perfection or imperfection of my book I have nothing to say, but with regard to the rest of these remarks I think it right to state that it is now some three years ago, or possibly a little more, that my original publisher, Mr. Bentley, sent me a copy of my 'House of Hanover' to revise, informing me that he intended to bring out a new edition, and that I went carefully through it, made such corrections and alterations as seemed to me necessary, though I made no additions of any extent, because, as I was not called upon to reconstruct the work, they did not appear to me necessary. Subsequently, Mr. Hotten bought the book of Mr. Bentley, and printed the new edition from the copy I had revised for the latter publisher; so that it is quite incorrect to say that the adding twelve lines to the preface is all that has been done for the new edition. With regard to the change of title, I confess that I like my publisher's new title better than the old one of my own, nor do I see the force of your critic's objection, which seems to me to apply to the one title with as much justice as to the other. If I am not mistaken, George the Fourth belongs to the house of Hanover as well as to the name of the Georges, and was, therefore, equally an omission according to the first title, and everybody knows that the first three kings of the name were the Georges of English history.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

#### ROCHEFORT AND FERRAGUS.

Paris, August, 1868.

THE success and prosecution of Henri Rochefort, together with the imitators and opponents who have been brought into the field, are already working to an end. The *Lanterne* has not been put out, but the satirist's light has been put under a bushel. The seizure of the little red book from people's hands in the public streets, the ebullition by the Sorbonne, the bearing about of a lantern in chains, the condemnation of the unscrupulous editor to a fine of ten thousand francs and one year's imprisonment, and, finally, the appearance of Ferragus with his *Cloche*, have brought the excitement to a crisis. The wonder has reached its tenth day. People are recovering from a passion, and are consenting to be just. Edmond About, writing in the *Gaulois*, says that the seizure of the *Lanterne*



could not astonish any rational creature. From the discussion of abuses the writer had degraded his page to outrages on persons. Party men may excuse attacks upon women, especially when they stand in "the fierce light that beats about a throne," but a nation is more generous; and the National Guard's ovation to the Empress was the answer of the impartial public to M. Rochefort's satire. M. Rochefort ran wild in his astonishment at the liberty which was given to him. They who are guilty of licence are the autocrat's best friends; they justify his chains. The effect of the *Lanterne*, and of the air which its editor has been giving himself from Brussels, is to make crowds of prudent citizens ask for a strong law and a firm Government. The first fruits of the liberty in journalism which has been given are as bad as they could well be. Rotten eggs have risen in the market. M. About tells the French public that the numbers of the *Lanterne* sold produced a profit of 12,000*fr.*, which was divided among three or four persons. He would have none imprisoned who have done this prosperous trade in licentious satire, but he would empty their pockets. He urges the Government to leave thought free, and not to withdraw the liberties recently given; at the same time, he has the courage to denounce the party men who can even sow hatred in the breast of a boy at a distribution of school prizes, and lead him to commit a public outrage against the most liberal Minister who has held a portfolio under the Second Empire. The result of violence, of blind hatred, of untrue statements, of slanders, —all concentrated against a Government as the immediate consequence of the liberty it has given, —makes a strong reaction in favour of that Government. The misuse of satire has stirred the depths of society, and quickened the most odious forms of slander and vituperation. The public is stirred—but towards a reaction that shows how much the French masses have improved of late years. Silence the slanders, punish the preachers of sedition, is the advice of About and other friends of freedom; but keep the tree of Liberty where you have planted it. Nourish it conscientiously; at the same time, guard it against the bad citizens who would hatch disorder, to their own profit, under its shelter.

People of all shades of opinion are rejoiced at the result of the Wolff trial at Brussels—viz., the condemnation of the printer of the *Inflexible* to pay ten thousand francs damages; because the *Inflexible* is a paper *de bas étage*. Its method and tone of criticism could serve no just cause; its existence, with a crowd of contemporaries of its kidney, could be of service only to the enemies of liberty—to those whom it attacked. The *Lanterne* is, I need not repeat, a journal removed—as the *Cloche* is—far above the *Inflexible*; but all are excuses for a recurrence to repressive laws, and therefore are presences in French journalism which the friends of free speaking and free printing should not encourage. The first number of the *Cloche* contains, according to the *Gaulois*, a dominant note of most exasperating import. "Lately the public might read upon one of the gates of the Tuileries, where building was going forward, 'The public is not admitted.' A workman who was passing shrugged his shoulders, picked up a lump of chalk, and added to the inscription, 'But if!'" The *Gaulois* cries, "A little more nerve, old ringer!" Suppose—I say suppose—this kind of satire were set up in London, and were to be applied to Buckingham Palace—what cause would it serve? I argue for neither side—political argument in French affairs being beyond my province—but I may be permitted to examine the *modus operandi* of the satirists who would topple over existing institutions. I say they are blunderers. They are children into whose hands fire-arms have suddenly fallen. It is their friends who are in danger. B. J.

## ELEMENTARY GEOMETRY.

We make brief remark on Mr. Wilson's letter about our review of his geometry. Confining ourselves to reply, we leave no opening for further controversy. Mr. Wilson notices the geometer who scornfully says there is no royal road; and adds "so [meaning in like manner] M. Jourdain objected to the unscientific beating" he got from

Nicole, who thrust in tierce before quarte. This is what a logician might call *ignoratio parabolæ*, missing the point of comparison. Molière satirizes a person who arranges to fight without being killed by dictating the opponent's plan of assault; and this is precisely what Mr. Wilson himself tries to do. He has "attempted to write" a "better geometry than Euclid." We reviewed the book, and said "We hold by Euclid until we get a better book and no longer." Surely this is a battle of the books. But Mr. Wilson charges us with pushing in tierce instead of in quarte; he says in effect, You review my book when I want you to let it alone and discuss the subject. "Whether or no my book contains blunders is profoundly unimportant [and we reviewing the book!]. The question is whether the scheme of the book is not better, and the blunders superficial and removable." We reviewed this scheme: we discussed a collection—not of blunders, but—of novelties which formed the distinguishing points of the book, and we gave our opinion, with some of the reasons, why we liked Euclid better. Mr. Wilson, more rapacious than Oliver Twist, asks for more before he has eaten what we gave him. We did not discuss "superficial" mistakes: the postulates do not lie on the surface, and are not "removable" without bringing down the building. Our criticism was in great part on the postulated assumptions, the foundation-stones of a system of geometry.

Mr. Wilson attempts another comparison, the *tu quoque* or "You're another"; and again fails: his theory of parallels seems as defective in rhetoric as in geometry. This trick of fence requires the user to mind his quarte and tierce; for a person who parries a thrust which is not made is in great danger from the thrust which is made. Newton wrote in the margin of a *geometry* that certain things were not geometry; that is, were not what they pretended to be. An author who wrote on the differential calculus *avowedly* abandoned the pure algebraical method: Mr. Wilson parallels the *non est geometria* which Newton applied to the would-be geometer by a *non est algebraica* framed by himself for the would-not-be algebraist, who had made the phrase, in English, his own description of himself.

One more figure of argument. We objected to the laxity of Mr. Wilson's system, and to its extent of preliminary assumption. We were obliged to omit the part of his letter in which he gives his comment on the details of our review. This we did with the less regret because he desired to limit the discussion. But he serves us, not only with a *stet processus* as to the contents of his own book, but with an ejection from our own argument. What then does he do? He actually turns us out of our own house, smokes our cigars, and makes himself comfortable. He describes himself as one who desires "to make perfection of proof, and nothing else, the test of admission into a work on mathematics." Since the little boy who saw his own boots being fitted on to Master Squeers, never did a look of astonishment equal ours in breadth or intensity!

We might dwell on other points: on the assertion that geometry is better known in France than in England,—that is, as a branch of liberal education—proved by French witnesses; on the assertion that we demand "much more time" for geometry, the truth being that, in reference to the complaint that too much time is given at present, we would not shorten that time; on the statement that we retain Euclid "because of its historical value, as a book which no one thinks best, but which we can agree to use, and the faults of which we need not scan too minutely." Mr. Wilson has perhaps confounded some other criticism with ours. We value Euclid historically, but we said not one word about this view. We never said that no one thinks Euclid the best book; we said we thought it the best *yet produced*, and implied that the bulk of English opinion was with us. We never hinted at compromise; we should scout such a notion. And as to receiving Euclid on the principle of not scanning his faults too minutely, we spoke of these faults, of which we enumerated some, with plainness and strength, advocating a system of instruction in

which those faults should be "noted and commented." And if Mr. Wilson could not gather that we meant all the faults in all their faultiness, we respectfully abandon the attempt to convey meaning to his mind. He has read too hastily.

Mr. Wilson earnestly requests from us an explicit treatment of two points, which he places at the head of the difficulties of Euclid, as highest in "importance." (1) The rejection of hypothetical constructions; (2) the avoidance of superposition, and rejection of proofs which depend on the conception of moving points and lines. Strange to say, Mr. Wilson puts "the treatment of angles, parallels, and proportion," only third in importance.

As to the rejection of hypothetical constructions, such as refusing to know the middle point of a line until it has been shown how to construct it, &c., we think as follows:—The soundness of geometry depends upon distinct and complete statement of postulates—a name under which Euclid includes all assumptions about space, figure, &c.—upon perfection of self-evidence, and upon logical deduction of consequences. Now since it is perfectly self-evident that a line has a middle point, and one only, no system would be rendered unsound by the assumption of this point, *distinctly stated*. We utterly condemn Mr. Wilson's plan of introducing postulates as they are wanted, leaving the student without any collective view of the foundation on which he builds. What is the reason of this partial and piecemeal exhibition? We know why the automaton chess-player was opened only a bit at a time: the machinery was not all the cause; there was a boy, who had to shift position so as always to keep clear of the displayed portion. Until complete collection of postulates be made, there will be suspicion of something of the same kind in a system of geometry.

There is much of scientific interest, rational use, and good preparation for accuracy of thought, in having one branch of study in which the consequences are evolved from the smallest possible assumption of premises; such training is the only preparation for a good grasp of the relaxation of form which will be tolerated in other branches. The relations of premise and consequence which exist between *self-evidents* are very instructive. And we do not believe that much time or space would be saved by rejection of such comparisons. Mr. Wilson, who saves room in various ways, but whose licences are agglomerated and amalgamated, overrates the part of the saving which arises from rejection of hypothetical constructions.

As to the second question, we admit that Euclid might with advantage have made more use than he did of superposition; and one of our amendments would go to this point. But as to the "conception of moving points and lines," on which Mr. Wilson begs us to be explicit, we remind him that we gave more explication than he has acknowledged. We pointed out that this assumption, as used by him, involves *continuity*; we need not repeat what we said. Motion of points and lines, and notions of quantity derived from it, are very different parts of speech, and of thought too.

In any share we may take in this controversy we shall, when a book is produced as the rival of Euclid, address ourselves to that book. The missionary saw a Tartar kneeling before Cham Chi Thauang, and proceeded to give him a little Christian light. Can you show me your God Almighty? said he of the sheep's-skin jacket. I cannot, said the missionary. Then I can show you mine, said the other: there he is! This was explicit. But if the Tartar had said, Never mind what I worship; that is "profoundly unimportant": discuss my scheme, and not my idol, whose features are "superficial and removable"—the missionary would have felt it right to continue arguing from the image to the character of the worship. With many apologies for hinting that Euclid is true deity, and that Mr. Wilson worships an image made with hands—which we mean only in a certain sense, manner, construction and signification, all strictly parliamentary—we take friendly leave of the author and the book. Mr. Wilson says that when he took his degree he would as soon have thought of writing another Bible as another Geometry. As he has done the Geometry, he cannot undertake to be

sure that he will not do the Bible. A question in the inverse rule of three: if a second wrangler may go as far as Bishop Colenso has done, what may not a senior wrangler do? We will not pronounce upon the result until we see it: but as to the *alter Euclides*, we are compelled to repeat, *Non est geometria!*

#### BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Norwich, August 19, 1868.

Norwich is a capital city for a meeting of the British Association, and the present Congress promises to be a pleasant gathering of learned men. The city is full of strangers, and the country houses all about it are also full. Our own quarters happen to lie in one of those quaint and picturesque houses for which East Anglia is famous,—the home of Amy Robsart in olden time; and about which an air of romance clings with poetic kindness. The members generally seem to be well lodged, and the city will certainly not forfeit during this congress its ancient renown for hospitality.

The 5 o'clock express on Tuesday brought most of the London members down, and the Reception Room on Wednesday morning presented a most animated appearance. The meeting in St. Peter's Hall, at one o'clock, commenced the proceedings; and in the evening the Presidential chair was resigned by the Duke of Buccleuch, with well-paid and well-merited compliments to the able and amiable Joseph Dalton Hooker, the Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew and a Norfolk man. The pride which Norwich has admitted in him may well be confirmed after the learned and thoughtful discourse delivered in his new capacity; and when Professors Huxley and Tyndall proposed the customary vote of thanks it was received in a manner worthy of the audience of 1,700 persons assembled in the vast, but temporary, drill-hall. Simply of wood, whitewashed, and with all the rafters entirely exposed, a few banners and devices and a little bluish-grey paint, sufficed to change a little more than barn-like structure into a pretty assembly-room, where fair dames and belles and chivalrous knights of science made gallant show, and nothing appeared unseemly to the eye. Instead of reviewing the progress of all the sciences during the past year, Dr. Hooker addressed himself mainly to a notice of the present state of public thought on the hypothesis of Mr. Darwin. His criticisms were perfectly fair; and, although we had the disadvantage of being regarded as, to some extent, an adversary of his views, we have nothing to allege against his way of putting his case.

After a welcome by the Mayor (Mr. J. Colman) the Secretary read the following account of the numbers of tickets disposed of up to 10 o'clock:—Old Life Members, 161; New Life Members, 9; Old Annual Members, 189; New Annual Members, 83; Associates, 653; Ladies, 625; Foreign Members, 44; making a total of 1,764.

The General Committee had met at one o'clock in St. Peter's Hall, where the usual papers and reports were read. The minutes of the previous Meeting having been confirmed, the following Report of the Council was read:—

#### Report of the Council.

"The Council have received Reports from the General Treasurer, and from the Kew Committee at each of their Meetings, and their Reports for the past year will be laid before the General Committee. Owing to the death of Lord Wrottesley, the Chairman and most active member of the Parliamentary Committee, no Report of this Committee is presented this year.

"At their meeting on the 14th of March, Mr. F. Galton, General Secretary, informed the Council that considerations of health precluded him, to his sincere regret, from continuing to hold office. The Council, in accordance with their previous practice, appointed a Committee, consisting of the General Secretaries and the gentlemen who had formerly filled that office, for the purpose of reporting a recommendation to the Council of a successor to Mr. Galton. From this Committee the Council

received the following report:—Resolved, that Dr. T. Thomson, be recommended as highly qualified for election as Joint-General Secretary of the Association.' The Council recommend that Dr. T. Thomson be now elected Joint-General Secretary.

"At the last Meeting of the Association the General Committee referred to the Council a Resolution relating to the administration of the Natural History Collections of the British Museum, in which it was recommended to press on the Government the importance of transferring the control of these Collections from the Board of Trustees to a single officer of Government responsible to Parliament. After deliberating on the Report of a Committee specially appointed to consider the question, the Council sent a deputation to urge on the Government the desirability of making the proposed changes.

"Prof. Martins, of Montpellier, and Prof. Mannheim, of Paris, who attended the Meeting of the Association at Dundee, have been elected Corresponding Members by the Council.

"The Annual Report of the Association for last year has been issued in an improved form and at an earlier date than usual. It is hoped that with the co-operation of the Authors of Reports it may in future be published at a still earlier period, and thereby its utility much increased.

"Owing to the modifications made at the Birmingham Meeting, in the arrangements of Section D, the Council have had under consideration the advisability of omitting the word "Ethnology" in the designation of Section E. They recommend that a resolution to this effect be passed by the General Committee.

"The Council have been informed that invitations for 1869 will be presented by deputations from Exeter, Liverpool, Edinburgh and Brighton;—and an invitation for the following year by a deputation from Bradford."

#### Then came the Treasurer's Report:—

The General Treasurer's Account,  
From September 4, 1867 (commencement of Dundee Meeting), to August 19, 1868 (Norwich).

RECEIPTS.		
To balance brought from last Account	£314	10 5
Life Compositions at Dundee Meeting and since	279	0 0
Annual Subscriptions ditto ditto	620	0 0
Associates' Tickets ditto ditto	1,158	0 0
Ladies' Tickets ditto ditto	771	0 0
Dividends on Stock	248	12 6
Sale of Publications, viz:—		
Reports	23	6 1
Index, Catalogue of Stars	27	1 1
	£3,441	10 9
PAYMENTS.		
Expenses of Dundee Meeting, and sundry Printing, Binding, Advertising, and incidental		
Petty Expenses	£292	12 5
Printing, Engraving, and Binding Report of 30th Meeting (Nottingham)	681	16 9
Salaries, for one year	350	0 0
On Account of Grants made at the Dundee Meeting, viz:—		
Maintaining the Establishment of Kew Observatory	600	0 0
Lunar Committee	120	0 0
Metrical Committee	50	0 0
Zoological Record	100	0 0
For Committee on—		
Kent's Hole Explorations	150	0 0
Steam-Ship Performances	100	0 0
British Rainfall	50	0 0
Luminous Meteors	50	0 0
Organic Acids	50	0 0
Fossil Crustaceans	25	0 0
Methyl Series	25	0 0
Mercury and Bile	25	0 0
Organic Remains in Limestone Rocks	25	0 0
Scottish Earthquakes	30	0 0
Fauna, Devon and Cornwall	30	0 0
British Fossil Corals	50	0 0
Bagshot Leaf-Beds	50	0 0
Greenland Exploration	100	0 0
Fossil Flora	25	0 0
Tidal Observations	100	0 0
Underground Temperatures	50	0 0
Spectroscopic Investigation of Animal Substances	5	0 0
Secondary Reptiles, &c.	30	0 0
British Marine Invertebrate Fauna, &c.	100	0 0
Balance at London and Westminster Bank	£173	10 10
Ditto in hands of General Treasurer	3	1 9
	177	1 7
	£3,441	10 9

(Signed) W. SPOTTISWOODE.

#### After these papers came the Kew Report:—

Report of the Kew Committee for 1867-68.

The Committee of the Kew Observatory submit to the Council of the British Association the following statement of their proceedings during the past year:—

The Meteorological Office, to which allusion was made in the last Report, continues in operation, Kew being the Central Observatory as arranged with the Meteorological Committee appointed by the Council of the Royal Society. In consequence of this arrangement, there has been during the past year a considerable access of work to the Kew Observatory, and the duties undertaken by that establishment may, as in the last Report, for clearness sake, be again considered under the two following heads:—

(A) The Work done by the Kew Observatory under the Direction of the British Association.

(B) That done at Kew as the Central Observatory of the Meteorological Committee.

This system of division will therefore be adopted in this Report; but it ought to be mentioned that the financial statement appended to it refers only to the first of these divisions, since the work done at Kew for the Meteorological Committee has been paid from funds supplied by the Committee, and not in any way from money subscribed by the British Association.

(A) WORK DONE BY KEW OBSERVATORY UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

1. *New Instruments for Colaba Observatory.*—The Chairman of the Kew Committee, shortly after the meeting at Dundee, received a communication from Mr. Chambers, the superintendent of the Colaba Observatory, Bombay, requesting the support of the Kew Committee in his application to the India Board for a supply of self-recording magnetographs and other instruments required for his observatory. This was ultimately brought before the Council of the British Association, and in consequence of the steps taken, Sir Stafford Northcote, in a letter to General Sabine, dated the 30th of January, 1868, sanctioned the supply of new instruments for the observatory at Bombay, while General Sabine, on behalf of the Kew Committee, undertook to select the following instruments required:—(1) A set of self-recording magnetometers, for recording changes of declination, horizontal force and vertical force. (2) Thomson's electrometer, arranged for photographic self-registration. (3) A self-recording barograph and thermograph, of the pattern adopted by the Meteorological Committee (added afterwards). (4) Apparatus for measuring and tabulating the curves given by the above-named instruments. (5) Photographic apparatus, porcelain dishes, and boxes for paper and photographs. (6) Moffat's chronometer, in box with clockwork and rotating cylinder. (7) Beam compasses, with steel points and tangent screw adjustment to measure 4 feet (for verification of distances in deflection experiments). (8) Rotating frame, with large glass jar for testing thermometers.

2. *Magnetic Work.*—The self-recording magnetographs, ordered by the India Board for Mr. Chambers, have been verified at Kew, and returned to the India Office, from which they have been doubtless despatched ere this to Bombay. A differential declinometer (received from General Sabine's office) has been verified at Kew for Dr. Lemström, who has gone out as physical observer with the Spitzbergen Expedition. A unifilar has been received at Kew for Mr. Meldrum, of the Mauritius Observatory, and its constants are in process of being determined.

Senior Vigas, of Coimbra, and Lieut. Telagin, of the Imperial Russian Navy, have received magnetic instructions at Kew; and a dip-circle has been prepared for the latter gentleman, who purposes making observations with it at the various European observatories.

The usual monthly absolute determinations of the magnetic elements continue to be made by Mr. Whipple, magnetic assistant; and the self-recording magnetographs are in constant operation as heretofore, also under Mr. Whipple, who has displayed much care and ability in the discharge of his duties.

The photographic department connected with the self-recording instruments is under the charge of Mr. Page, assisted by Mr. Foster, both of whom discharge their duties very satisfactorily.

An arrangement connected with the instrumental clock for shutting off the light every two hours, and thereby increasing the accuracy of the time-scale, originally devised by Mr. Beekley, in connexion with the self-recording meteorological instruments, has been adapted to the Kew and also to the Mauritius and Bombay self-recording magnetographs; and the time-scale of the Kew magnetographs has been made the same as those of the other instruments.

It was proposed in the last Report that the task of tabulating and reducing the magnetic curves produced at Kew subsequently to January, 1865, should be performed by the staff at Kew working under the direction of Mr. Stewart. In accordance with this resolution, 787 curves, being those of the declination from February, 1865, to April, 1867, have been measured for every hour, and the process of reduction of these measurements is well advanced.

The magnetic observations made at Ascension by Lieut. Rokely, R.M., have been nearly reduced by Mr. Whipple, and it is proposed to communicate the results to the Royal Society.

A comparison of the Kew and Lisbon magnetic curves during the magnetic storm of February 20-25, 1866, made by Senior Capello, of the Lisbon Observatory, has been communicated to the Royal Society, and will be found published in their *Proceedings* for May 28, 1868. Mr. Stewart has likewise received from Senior Capello a short paper, 'On the Re-appearance of certain Periods of Declination Disturbance during Two, Three, or several Days,' which he proposes to communicate to the Royal Society. The Rev. W. Sidgreaves and Mr. Stewart have been

engaged in disturbance for both of scale. It was turbulence to cations of the features. chances appa pared with depend on Stewart are clearly a p purpose co the Royal S. 3. Melcon Observator Since the verified, ar meters hav meters i the Meteorolog The self- Kew will this Report photograph Mr. Rob periment which is t tions rega performed to the ten mined for ological C The self- mographs ological C recording C verified for fication of Observator The exp quest and have form made to t y. 4. Phot Mr. De L manner. taken on Gardens able by t diameter Since the researche published by Mr. D. Appendi graphic Li by Messrs have like these gen on Solat Sun-spot the year of some Kew Ob numbers Table, c and at to the Monthly The m are appr commu work up discussion Mr. D. Struve, M. Berge with the 5. Ap mination the coll to indic desirabl extensiv may be these at 6. M Observ last year Little o perimen purpose iron, re Broun's The R Society pleted, (B) Wo This these logical at the of a s these i system instrum may b Kew a logical





this view of the duty has greatly embarrassed me, inasmuch as I am unable to fulfil either of these requirements.

On various occasions during the last half-year I have essayed to fulfil the wishes of my botanical friends that I should either discuss the phenomena of the vegetable kingdom in their relation to collateral sciences, or sketch the rise and progress of scientific botany during the present century, or a portion of it; but every such essay has been quickly frustrated by the pressure of official duties. Such themes require much research, much thought, and above all, some continuous leisure, during which the whole mind may be concentrated on the method of treatment, as well as upon the material to be treated of; and this leisure was incompatible with the discharge of my duties as administrator of a large public department, entailing a ceaseless correspondence with the Government offices and with botanical establishments all over the globe. And I do not ask your indulgence for myself alone, for there are at this meeting official men of scientific attainments, who have accepted the presidentship of Sections, but who, on leaving their posts to do your bidding, drag a lengthening chain of correspondence after them, and sacrifice no short portion of those brief holidays which are allowed to public officers. After all, it is deeds, not words, that we want from them; and I am proud to find our Sections presided over by men who have won their spurs in their respective sciences, and who will wear them in the chairs they occupy, and use them too if needs must. For my own part, I propose to offer some remarks upon several matters to which the attention of your Council was directed when at Dundee, and then upon some of the great advances that have been made in Botany during the last few years—this will infallibly drag me into Darwinism; after which I shall allude to some matters connected with that dawning science, the early history of mankind, a theme which will be a distinguishing collateral feature of the Norwich Association. If in all this I disappoint you, it will be my solace to hope that I may thereby break the fall of some future President, who, like myself, may have all the will, but not the time, adequately to meet your great expectations. Before commencing, however, I must attend to a circumstance which cannot but be uppermost in the minds of all habitual attendants at these annual gatherings; it is that, but for a severe accident, there would have been present here to-night the oldest surviving, and indeed the first but two, of the Presidents of the British Association; my geological friends will understand to whom I allude, as that rock of science in whom age and the heat and shocks of scientific controversy have wrought no metamorphosis, and developed no cleavage planes—a man of whom both Norwich and the Association are proud—your Canon, our father, Sedgwick.

My first duty as President is the pleasant one of introducing to you the members of the International Congress of Pre-historic Archeology, who, under the presidency of Sir John Lubbock, himself a master of this branch of knowledge, open their third session to-morrow in this city. The researches which specially occupy the attention of the Congress are, perhaps, the most fascinating that ever engaged the faculties of man, and pursued as they now are in a scientific spirit, and in due subjection to scientific methods, they will command all the sympathy, and their meetings will receive all the support, that my fellow members of the British Association can afford to them; and there is one way in particular by which we can show our goodwill and give our support,—and it is so simple that I hope no one will neglect it,—and that is, that we shall all call at their official residence at the Free Library, inscribe our names in their books, and obtain cards for their meetings.

The next subject which I have to bring officially before you will interest the members of the Congress no less than ourselves, and relates to the action of a committee which your Council appointed to represent to the Secretary of State for India "the great and urgent importance of adopting active measures to obtain reports on the physical form, manners and customs of the indigenous populations of India, and especially of those tribes

which are still in the habit of erecting megalithic monuments." Upon consideration, the Committee decided that it would be better, in the first instance, to direct the attention of the Secretary of State to the last-mentioned tribes only, both because the whole inquiry was so vast and because systematic efforts are now being made by the Indian Government to obtain photographs and histories of the native Indian tribes. Their efforts are, as regards the photographs obtained in India, eminently successful, which renders it all the more disappointing that the descriptive matter appended to them in this country, and which is happily anonymous, is most discreditable to the authority under which it is issued. I am informed that measures have been taken to repair this, and that Col. Meadows Taylor, than whom a more competent man could not be found, has been appointed to undertake the literary and scientific portions in future. It will, no doubt, surprise many here to be told that there exists within 300 miles of the British capital of India a tribe of semi-savages, who habitually erect dolmens, menhirs, cysts and cromlechs, almost as gigantic in their proportions, and very similar in appearance and construction to the so-called Druidical remains of Western Europe; and, what is still more curious, though described and figured nearly a quarter of a century ago by Col. Yule, the eminent oriental geographer, except by Sir J. Lubbock, they are scarcely alluded to in the modern literature of prehistoric monuments. In the *Bengal Asiatic Journal* for 1844 you will find Col. Yule's description of the Khasia people of East Bengal, an Indo-Chinese race, who keep cattle but drink no milk, estimate distances traversed by the mouthfuls of *pawn* chewed *en route*, and among whom the marriage tie is so loose that the son commonly forgets his father when the sister's son inherits property and rank. Dr. Thomson and I dwelt for some months among the Khasia people, now eighteen years ago, and found Col. Yule's account to be correct in all particulars. The undulatory eminences of the country, some 4,000 feet to 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, are dotted with groups of huge unpolished squared pillars and tabular slabs, supported on three or four rude piers. In one spot, buried in a sand grove, we found a nearly complete circle of menhirs, the tallest of which was 30 feet out of the ground, 6 feet broad, and 2 feet 8 inches thick; and in front of each was a dolmen or cromlech of proportionately gigantic pieces of rock, while the largest slab hitherto measured is 32 feet high, 15 feet broad, and 2 feet thick. Several that we saw had been very recently erected, and we were informed that every year some are put up, but not in the rainy season, which we spent in the country. The method of removing the blocks is by cutting grooves, along which fires are lighted, and into which, when heated, cold water is run, which causes the rock to fissure along the groove; the lever and rope are the only mechanical aids used in transporting and erecting the blocks. The objects of their erection are various—sepulture, marking spots where public events had occurred, &c. It is a curious fact that the Khasian word for a stone, "man," as commonly occurs in the names of their villages and places as that of man, maen, and men does in those of Brittany, Wales, Cornwall, &c.; thus Mansmai signifies in Khasia the stone of oath, Mamloo, the stone of salt, Manflong, the grassy stone, &c., just as in Wales Penmaen Mawr signifies the hill of the big stone, and in Brittany a menhir is a standing stone, and a dolmen a table-stone, &c. At the date of Col. Yule's, as of my visit, to these people, our intercourse with them was limited, and not always friendly; we were ignorant of their language, and they themselves far from communicative. Of late, however, the country has been more opened up, and the establishment of a British cantonment among them renders it all the more important that the inquiry into their origin, language, beliefs, customs, &c. should be followed up without delay. This will now be done, thanks to your representations, and I cannot doubt but that it will throw great light upon that obscure and important branch of pre-historic archeology, the megalithic monuments of Western Europe.

The Council of the Association, upon the recom-

mendation of the Biological Section, appointed a committee to report upon the subject of the government of the natural history collections of the British Museum, which resulted in a deputation, who presented to the Prime Minister, in the name of the Council, that it was desirable these collections be placed under the control of a single officer, who should be directly responsible to a Minister of the Crown; and this opinion was shared by an overwhelming majority of British naturalists. The reasons stated were that there appeared no reason why the national collections of natural history should be administered in a way different from that which was found applicable to the Royal Gardens and botanical collections at Kew, the Museum of Practical Geology, and the Royal Observatory at Greenwich; and that the interposition of any board or committee between the superintendent of the collections and the Government must interfere with the responsibility of the superintendent and the efficient control of the Minister. It was not for the first time that this subject had been brought before Her Majesty's Government, and indeed before the selfsame Minister; for ten years previously a few naturalists, consisting of Messrs. Bentham, Bush, Darwin, Huxley, Dr. Carpenter, and myself, together with the late Profs. Lindley, Henslow, Harvey, and Henfrey, presented a memorial to Mr. Disraeli, then, as now, a Minister, embodying precisely the same views as to the government of the Natural History Department of the British Museum, together with a scheme for the administration of the whole Metropolitan natural history Collection, geological and botanical; and I have only to add, regarding this document, that the surviving memorialists have not during the ten intervening years found reason to alter the views therein expressed on any vital point. Of the objections to the present system of government by trustees, some of the most grave have been stated by Mr. Andrew Murray, in a communication (Report for 1867; Transactions of Sections, p. 95) made to the Biological Section at Dundee; to which I would only add, that though the zoological collections are the finest in the world, and the geological and paleontological of prodigious extent and value, there are of the 45 trustees only three who have any special knowledge whatsoever of the branches of science these collections illustrate; that since Sir Joseph Banks's death, nearly half a century ago, no botanist has ever been appointed a trustee, though the Banksian Herbarium and Botanical Library, then among the most valuable in Europe, were left by their owner to the nation, and, in fine, that the interests of botany have by their trustees been greatly neglected.

Much as has been written upon the uses of museums, I believe that the subject is still far from being exhausted; for in the present state of education in this country, these appear to me to afford the only means of efficiently teaching to schools the elements of zoology and physiology. I say in the present state of education, because I believe it will be many years before we have schoolmasters and mistresses trained to teach these subjects, and many more years before either provincial or private schools will be supplied with such illustrative specimens as are essential for the teacher's purposes. Confining myself to the consideration of provincial and local museums and their requirements for educational purposes, each should contain a series of specimens illustrating the principal and some of the lesser divisions of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, so disposed in well-lighted cases as that an inquiring observer may learn therefrom the principles upon which animals and plants are classified, the relations of their organs to one another and to those of their allies, the functions of those organs, and other matters relating to their habits, uses, and place in the economy of Nature. Such an arrangement has not been carried out in any museum known to me, though partially attained in that at Ipswich; it requires some space, many pictorial illustrations, magnified views of the smaller organs and their structure, and copious legible descriptive labels; and it should not contain a single specimen more than is wanted. The other requirements of a provincial museum are—complete collections of the plants and animals of the pro-

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vince, which should be kept entirely apart from the instructional series, and from everything else. The curator of the museum should be able to give elementary demonstrations (not lectures, and quite apart from any powers of lecturing that he may possess) upon this classified series to schools and others, for which a fee should be charged, and go to the support of the institution. And the museum might be available (under similar conditions of payment) for lectures and other demonstrations. Did such a museum exist in Norwich, I am sure that there is not an intelligent schoolmaster in the city who would not see that his school profited by the demonstrator's offices, nor a parent who would grudge the trifling fee. You boast of a superb collection of birds of prey! how much would the value of this be enhanced were it accompanied by such an illustration of the nature, habits and affinities of the Raptorial as might well be obtained by an exhibition of the skeleton and dissected organs of one hawk and one owl, so laid out and ticketed that a schoolboy should see the structure of their beaks, feet, wings, feathers, bones, and internal organs—should see why it is that hawks and owls are pre-eminent among birds for power of sight and of flight; for circling and for swooping; for rapacity, voracity, and tenacity of life—should see, in short, the affinities and special attributes of birds of prey! This, which refers to the teaching of natural history, is an operation altogether apart from training the minds to habits of exact observation, which, as is now fully admitted, is best attained in schools by Prof. Henslow's method of teaching botany.

Excellent manuals of many branches of geology are now published, which are invaluable to the advanced student and demonstrator; but from which the schoolboy recoils, who would not refuse to accept objects and pictures as memory's pegs, on which to hang ideas, facts, and hard names. To schoolboys, skeletons have often a strange fascination, and upon the structure of these and the classification of the vertebrata much depends. What boy that had ever been shown their skulls would call a seal or porpoise a fish, or believe a hedgehog could milk cows, as I am told many boys in Norfolk and Suffolk, as elsewhere, do believe implicitly? A series of illustrated specimens, occupying some 5,800 feet of wall-space, would give at a glance a connected and intelligible elementary view of the classification and structure of the whole animal kingdom; it would stand in the same relation to a complete museum and *Systema Nature* as a chart on which the principal cities and coast-lines are clearly laid down does to a map crowded with undistinguishable details.

Much of the utility of museums depends on two conditions often strangely overlooked—their situation and their lighting and interior arrangements. The provincial museum is too often huddled away, almost out of sight, in a dark, crowded, and dirty thoroughfare, where it pays dear for ground-rent, rates, and taxes, and cannot be extended; the object, apparently, being to catch country people on market days. Such localities are frequented by the town's people only when on business, and when they consequently have no time for sight-seeing. In the evening, or on holidays, when they could visit the museum, they naturally prefer the outskirts of the town to its centre. Hence, too, the country gentry scarcely know of the museum's existence; and I never remember to have heard of a provincial museum that was frequented by schools, but rather the contrary. I do not believe that this arises from indifference to knowledge on the part of the upper classes or of teachers, but to the generally unattractive nature of the contents of these museums, and their uninviting exterior and interior. There are plenty of visitors of all classes to the museums at Kew, despite the outer attractions of the gardens, and I know no more pleasing sight than these present on a Sunday and Monday afternoon, when crowded by intelligent visitors, directing their children's attention to the ticketed objects in the cases. The museum should be in an open grassed square or park, planted with trees, in or in the outskirts of the town, a main object being to secure cleanliness, a cheerful aspect, and space for extension. Now, vegetation is the

best interceptor of dust, which is injurious to the specimen as well as unsightly, while a cheerful aspect and grass and trees will attract visitors, and especially families and schools.

If the external accessories of provincial museums are bad, the internal are often worse; the rooms are usually lighted by windows on one side only, so that the cases between the walls are dark, and those opposite the windows reflect the light when viewed obliquely, and when viewed in front the visitor stands in his own light. For provincial museums, when space is an object, there is no better plan than rectangular long rooms, with opposite windows on each side, and buttress cases projecting into the room between each pair of windows. This arrangement combines economy of space with perfect illumination, and affords facilities for classification. Upon this plan the large museum at Kew is built, where the three principal rooms are 70 feet long, by 25 feet wide, and each accommodates 1,000 square feet of admirably-lighted cases, 6,700 feet of wall-room for pictures and for portraits of naturalists, besides two fire-places, four entrances, and a well-staircase 11 feet each way. A circular building, with cases radiating from the wall between the windows, would probably be the best arrangement of all. A light spiral staircase in the centre would lead to the upper stories. Two or more of the bays might be converted into private rooms without disturbing the symmetry of the interior or intercepting the lighting of the cases. The proportions of the basement and first floor might be such as to admit of additional stories being added, and the roof be so constructed as to be removable without difficulty when an additional story was required; furthermore, rectangular galleries might be built, radiating from the central building, and lighted by opposite windows, with buttress-cases between each pair of windows. In respect of its natural history collections, the position of the British Museum appears to me to be a disadvantageous one; it is surrounded by miles of streets, including some of the principal metropolitan thoroughfares, which pour clouds of dust and the product of coal-combustion into its area day and night; and I know few more disappointing sights, to me, than its badly-lighted interior presents on a hot and crowded public holiday, when whole families from London and its outskirts flock to the building. Then young and old may be seen gasping for fresh air in its galleries, with no alternative but the hotter and dustier streets to resort to. How different it would be were these collections removed to the townward end of one of the great Parks, where spacious and well-lighted galleries could be built, among trees, grass and fountains; and where whole families need not any more be cooped up for the day in the building, but avail themselves of the fresh air and its accessories at the same time as they profit by the collection. Norwich, I hear—and I hear it with surprise—has no public park worthy of the name. That she may soon have one should be the endeavour of every citizen, and to have a good instructional museum transferred to it should be the aspiration of all who are interested in the education and moral wellbeing of their townsmen.

My remarks on the British Museum convey no reflection on the able officers who have in so short a time formed this wonderful collection. The late Mr. Lawrence, in his lecture in 1815, congratulates his audience on the formation of a geological collection having been just determined upon. In 1838, when I first knew the Museum, in Old Montague House, I was told it ranked about the sixth in Europe; now, and for some years past, it has been considered to be the finest in the world. This is due to the energy and ability of the keepers and curators; and, in mentioning them, I would wish to pay a passing tribute to the merits of the venerable Dr. Gray, who has devoted his life to the development of the Geological Department with a singleness of purpose, liberality and zeal beyond all praise. At the time when Old Montague House contained the national collections there was but one museum in the metropolis in which the naturalist could study to much purpose, this was the Hunterian (of the Royal College of Surgeons), then under the superintendence of the late Mr.

Clift and of Prof. Owen, the friend of my early youth, when preparing myself to accompany the Antarctic expedition, and who instructed me in the use of that now unrivalled series of catalogues that owed so much to himself.

From the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons the national and provincial museums of England have much to learn and to copy, and, thanks to the munificence of the Council of the college, and to the zeal and ability of the present conservator, Mr. Flower, it retains the position it attained thirty years ago, of being the best and richest institution of the kind in Europe. In my own special science the greatest advances that have been made during the last ten years have been in the departments of Fossil Botany and Vegetable Physiology. In the past history of the globe two epochs stand prominently out—the carboniferous and the miocene—for the abundant material they afford and the light they throw on the early conditions of the vegetable kingdom. Why plants should have been so much more lavishly preserved during these than during some of the intervening or earlier epochs we do not rightly know; but the comparative poverty of the Floras of the latter is one among the strongest evidences of the imperfection of the geological record. Our knowledge of coal plants—which, since the days of Sternberg, Brongniart, and Lindley and Hutton, has been chiefly advanced by Göppart and Unger on the Continent, and by Dawson in Canada—has received very important accessions of late through the untiring energy of Mr. Binney, of Manchester, who has devoted nearly thirty years to the search for those rarely-found specimens which exhibit the internal structure of the plant. His elaborate descriptions of the most abundant and, till his researches, the least-understood plant of the coal measures, calamites, has just appeared in the memoirs of the Paleontographical Society; and some of Mr. Binney's materials having also formed the subject of a very recent and valuable paper by Mr. Carruthers, of the British Museum, I may quote their joint results as one. These show that calamites is an actual member of the existing family of Equisetaceæ which contained previously but one *genus*—that of the common mare's-tails of our river-banks and woods; as also that nearly a dozen other *genera* of coal-measure plants may be referred to it. This affinity of calamites had, indeed, been guessed at before, and the *genus* now referred to it, having been founded on mere fragments, were always doubtful; but the value of these positive identifications is none the less on these accounts. It may hereafter prove of some significance that these calamites—which in the coal epoch assumed gigantic proportions and presented multitudinous forms and very varied organs of growth—are now represented by but one *genus*, differing most remarkably from its prototype in size and the simplicity and uniformity of its vegetable organs.

Passing to the tertiary times, the labours of Count Saperte in France, of Gauden and Strozzi, and of Massolungui in Italy, of Lesquereux in America, and, above all, of Heer in Switzerland, have, within the last ten years, accumulated vast numbers of species of fossil plants; and if the determination of the affinities of the majority are trustworthy, they prove the persistence throughout the tertiary strata of many interesting families and genera, and the rarity of others than these. Here, however, much value cannot be attached to negative evidence. Almost the only available materials for determining the affinities of the vast majority of these tertiary plants are their mutilated leaves, and, unlike the bones of vertebrate animals and the shells of molluscs, the leaves of individual plants are extremely variable in all their characters.

Furthermore, the leaves of plants of different natural families and of different countries mimic one another to such a degree that, in the case of recent flowers, every botanist regards these organs as a most treacherous guide to affinity. Of the structural characters, which are drawn from the internal organs of plants, and especially from their fruit, seeds and flowers, few traces are to be found in the fossils, and yet it is from them exclusively

that the position of a recent plant in the vegetable kingdom can be certified.

An instructive instance of over-reliance on leaves, and perhaps, too, on unperceived ideas, happened not long ago to a paleontologist of such distinguished merit that his reputation cannot suffer from an allusion to it. In the course of his labours over some imperfect specimen from a most interesting locality, he referred these associated impressions of fossil leaves to three *genera*, belonging to as many different families of plants, and was thus helped to what would have been some important conclusions as to the vegetation of the period in which they were deposited. A subsequent observer, who was a botanist, but not a paleontologist, declares these three supposed *genera* to be the three leaflets of one leaf of one plant, and this the common blackberry, which still grows on the spot. Which of the two is right I do not say; the fact shows to what opposite conclusions different observers of the same fossil materials may be led. In this most unreliable of sciences, fossil botany, we do but grope in the dark; of the thousands of objects we stumble against we here and there recognize a likeness to what we have elsewhere known, and rely on external similitude for a helping hand to its affinities. Of the great majority of specimens we know nothing for certain, and of no small proportion we are utterly ignorant. If, however, much is uncertain, all is not so, and the science has of late made sure and steady progress, and developed really grand results. Heer's labours on the miocene and pliocene Floras, especially, are of the highest value and interest. His conclusions regarding the flower of the Bovey Tracy coal-beds (for the publication of which in a form worthy of their value and of their author's merit we are indebted to the wise liberality of Miss Burdett Coutts) are founded on a sufficient number of absolute determinations; and his more recent 'Flora Fossilis Arctica' threatens to create a revolution in tertiary geology. In this latter work Prof. Heer shows, in apparently unassailable evidence, that forests of Austrian, American and Asiatic trees flourished during miocene times in Iceland, Greenland, Spitzbergen, and the Polar American Islands, in latitudes where such trees could not now exist under any conceivable conditions or positions of land or sea or ice, and leaving little doubt but that an arboreal vegetation once extended to the Pole itself. Discoveries such as these appear at first actually to retard the progress of science by confounding all previous geological reasoning as to the climate and condition of the globe during the tertiary epoch.

I have said that the greatest botanical discoveries made during the last ten years have been physiological, and I here alluded especially to the series of papers on the fertilization of plants which we owe to Mr. Darwin. You are aware that this distinguished naturalist, after accumulating stores of facts in geology and zoology during his circumnavigation of the globe with Capt. FitzRoy, espoused the doctrine of the continuous evolution of life, and, by applying to it the principles of natural selection, evolved his theory of the origin of species. Instead of publishing these views as soon as conceived, he devoted twenty more years to further observation, study, and experiment, with a view of maturing or subverting them. Among the subjects requiring elucidation or verification were many that appertained to botany, but which had been overlooked or misunderstood by botanical writers, and these he set himself to examine vigorously. The first fruits of his labours was his volume on the 'Fertilization of Orchids,' undertaken to show that the same plant is never continuously fertilized by its own pollen, and that there are special provisions to favour the crossing of individuals. As his study of the British species advanced, he became so interested in the number, variety, and complexity of the contrivances he met with, that he extended his survey to the whole family, and the result is a work of which it is not too much to say that it has thrown more light upon the structure and functions of the floral organs of this immense and anomalous family of plants than had been shed by the labours of all previous botanical writers. It has, further, opened up entirely new fields of

research, and discovered new and important principles that apply to the whole vegetable kingdom. This was followed by his paper on the two well-known forms of the primrose and cowslip (*Journal of the Linnean Society of London*, vi. p. 77), popularly known as the pin-eyed and thrum-eyed; these forms he showed to be sexual and complementary; their diverse functions being to secure by their mutual action full fertilization, which he proved could only take place through insect agency. In this paper he established the existence of homomorphic, or legitimate, and heteromorphic, or illegitimate unions among plants, and details some curious observations in the structure of the pollen. The results of this, perhaps, more than any other of Mr. Darwin's papers, took botanists by surprise, the plants being so familiar, their two forms of flower so well known to every intelligent observer, and his explanation so simple. For myself, I felt that my botanical knowledge of these homely plants had been but little deeper than Peter Bell's, to whom

A primrose by the river's brim  
A yellow primrose was to him,  
And—it was nothing more.

Analogous observations on the demorphism of flax flowers and their allies (*Journal of the Linnean Society*, vii. 69) formed the subsequent paper, during which he made the wonderful discovery that the common flax, the pollen of one form of flower, is absolutely impotent when applied to its own stigma, but invariably potent when applied to the stigma of the other form of flower; and yet both pollens and stigmas of the two kinds are utterly indistinguishable under the highest powers of the microscope. His third investigation is a very long and laborious one (*Journal of the Linnean Society*, viii. 169) on the common loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), which he showed to be trimorphic; this one species having three kinds of flowers, all annually abundantly produced, and as different as if they belonged to different species; each flower has, further, three kinds of stamen, differing in form and function. We have in this plant, then, six kinds of pollen, of which five at least are essential to complete fertility, and three distinct forms of style.

To prove these various differences, and that the co-adaptation of all these stamens and pistils was essential to complete fertility, Mr. Darwin had to institute 18 sets of observations, each consisting of 12 experiments: 216 in all. Of the labour, care, and delicacy required to guard such experiments against the possibility of error, those alone can tell who know experimentally how difficult it is to hybridize a large-flowered plant of simple form and structure. The result in this case, and in those of a number of allied plants experimented on at the same time, is what the author's sagacity predicted; the rationale of the whole was demonstrated, and he finally showed, not only how nature might operate in bringing these complicated modifications into harmonious operation, but how through insect agency she does do this, and why she does it too.

It is impossible ever to enumerate the many important generalizations that have flowed from these and other papers of Mr. Darwin's on the fertilization of plants; some that appear to be commonplace at first sight are really the most subtle, and, like many other apparent commonplaces, are what, somehow, never occur to commonplace minds; as, for instance, that plants with conspicuously coloured flowers, or powerful odours, or honeyed secretions, are fertilized by insects;—all with inconspicuous flowers, and especially such as have pendulous anthers, or incoherent pollen, are fertilized by the wind; whence he infers that, before honey-feeding insects existed, the vegetation of our globe could not have been ornamented with bright-coloured flowers, but consisted of such plants as pines, oaks, grapes, nettles, &c.

The only other botanical paper of Mr. Darwin's to which I can especially allude is that 'On the Habits and Movements of Climbing Plants' (*Journal of the Linnean Society*, vol. ix., p. 1), which is a most elaborate investigation into the structure, modification and functions of the various organs by which plants climb, twine and attach them-

selves to foreign objects. In this he reviews every family in the vegetable kingdom, and every organ used by any plant for the above purpose. The result places the whole subject in a totally new light before us. The guesses, crude observations, and abortive experiments that had disfigured the writings of previous observers are swept away; organs, structures and functions, of which botanists had no previous knowledge, are revealed to them, and the whole investigation is made as clear as it is interesting and instructive. The value of these discoveries, which add whole chapters to the principles of botany, is not theoretical only; already the horticulturist and agriculturist have begun to ponder over them, and to recognize in the failure of certain crops the operation of laws that Mr. Darwin first laid down. What Faraday's discoveries are to telegraphy Mr. Darwin's will assuredly prove to rural economy in its widest sense and most extended application.

Another instance of successful experiment in Physiological Botany is Mr. Herbert Spencer's observations on the circulation of the sap and formation of wood in plants (*Linnean Transactions*, vol. xxv., p. 405). As is well known, the tissues of our herbs, shrubs and trees, from the tips of their roots to those of their petals and pistils, are permeated by tubular vessels. The functions of these have been hotly disputed, some physiologists affirming that they convey air, others fluids, others gases, and still others assigning to them far-fetched uses of a wholly different nature. By a series of admirably contrived and conducted experiments Mr. Spencer has not only shown that these vessels are charged at certain seasons of the year with fluid, but that they are intimately connected with the formation of wood. He further investigates the nature of the special tissues concerned in this operation, and shows not merely how they may act, but to a great extent how they do act. As this paper will, I believe, be especially alluded to by the President of the Biological Section, I need dwell no further on it here than to quote it as an example of what may be done by an acute observer and experimentalist, versed in physics and chemistry, but, above all, thoroughly instructed in scientific methods.

Mr. Darwin's recent two volumes 'On Animals and Plants under Domestication' are a catacomb of data, observations and experiments, such as assuredly no one but himself could produce. It is hard to say whether it is most remarkable for the number and value of the new facts it discloses, or for its array of small, forgotten or overlooked observations, neglected by some naturalists and discarded by others, which, under his mind and eye, prove to be of first-rate scientific importance. An eminent surgeon and physiologist (Mr. James Paget) has remarked to me, apropos of these volumes, that they exemplify, in a most remarkable manner, that power of utilizing the waste materials of other scientific men's laboratories which is a very characteristic feature of their author. As one of those *pieces justificatives* of his previous work, 'The Origin of Species,' which have been waited for so long and impatiently, these volumes will probably have more than their due influence; for the serried ranks of facts in support of his theories which they present may well awe many a timid naturalist into bolting more obnoxious doctrines than that of natural selection. It is in this work that Mr. Darwin expounds his new hypothesis of Pangenesis, which certainly correlates, and may prove to contain the rationale of all the phenomena of reproduction and of inheritance.

You are aware that every plant or animal commences its more or less independent life as a single cell, from which is developed an organism more or less closely similar to its parents. One of the most striking examples I can think of is afforded by a species of begonia, the stalks, leaves, and other parts of which are superficially studded with loosely-attached cells. Any one of those cells, if referred to favourable conditions, will produce a perfect plant, similar to its parent. You may say that these cells have inherited the potentiality to do so; but this is not all, for every plant thus produced in like manner develops on its stalks and leaves myriads of similar cells, endowed with the

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same property of becoming such in new plants; and so on, apparently interminably. Therefore the original cell that left the grandparent, not only carried with it this so-called potentiality, but multiplied it and distributed it with undiminished power through the other cells of the plant itself produced; and so on, for countless generations. What is this potentiality, and how is this power to reproduce thus propagated, so that an organism can, by single cells, multiply itself so rapidly, and, within very narrow limits, so surely and so interminably? Mr. Darwin suggests an explanation, by assuming that each cell or fragment of a plant (or animal) contains myriads of atoms or gemmules, each of which gemmules he supposes to have been thrown off from the separate cells of the mother plant, the gemmules having the power of multiplication and of circulating throughout the plant; their future development he supposes to depend on their affinity for other partially developed cells in due order of succession. Gemmules which do not become developed may, according to his hypothesis, be transmitted through many succeeding generations, thus enabling us to understand many remarkable cases of reversion or atavism. Thus, according to this hypothesis, not only have the normal organs of the body, the representative elements of which they consist, diffused through all the other parts of the body, but the morbid states of these—as hereditary diseases, malformations, &c.—all actually circulate in the body as morbid gemmules.

As with other hypotheses based on the assumed existence of structures and elements that escape our senses, by reason of their minuteness or subtlety, this of Pangenesis will approve itself to some minds and not to others. To some these inconceivably minute circulating gemmules will be as apparent to the mind's eye as the stars of which the milky way is composed; others will prefer embodying the idea in such terms as "potentiality," a term which conveys no definite impression whatever, and they will like it none the less on this account. Whatever be the scientific value of these gemmules, there is no question but that to Mr. Darwin's enunciation of the doctrine of Pangenesis we owe it that we have the clearest and most systematic résumé of the many wonderful phenomena of reproduction and inheritance that has yet appeared; and against the guarded entertainment of the hypothesis, or speculation if you will, as a means of correlating these phenomena, nothing can be urged in the present state of science. The President of the Linnean Society, a proverbially cautious naturalist, thus well expresses his own ideas of Pangenesis: "If," he says, "we take into consideration how familiar mathematical signs and symbols make us with numbers and combinations, the actual realization of which is beyond all human capacity; how inconceivably minute must be those emanations which most powerfully affect our sense of smell, and our constitutions; and if, discarding all pre-ventions, we follow Mr. Darwin step by step in applying his suppositions to the facts set before us, we must, I think, admit that they may explain some, and are incompatible with others; and it appears to me that Pangenesis will be admitted by many as a provisional hypothesis, to be further tested, and to be discarded only when a more plausible one shall be brought forward."

Ten years have elapsed since the publication of 'The Origin of Species by Natural Selection,' and it is hence not too early now to ask what progress that bold theory has made in scientific estimation. The most widely-circulated of all the journals that give science a prominent place on their title-pages, the *Athenæum*, has very recently told it to every country where the English language is read, that Mr. Darwin's theory is a thing of the past; that natural selection is rapidly declining in scientific favour; and that, as regards the above two volumes on the variations of animals and plants under domestication, they "contain nothing more in support of origin by selection than a more detailed re-assertion of his guesses founded on the so-called variations of pigeons." Let us examine for ourselves into the truth of these inconsiderate statements.

Since the 'Origin' appeared, ten years ago, it has passed through four English editions, two

American, two German, two French, several Russian, a Dutch, and an Italian; while of the work on Variation, which first left the publisher's house, not seven months ago, two English, a German, Russian, American, and Italian edition are already in circulation. So far from natural selection being a thing of the past, it is an accepted doctrine with every philosophical naturalist, including, it will always be understood, a considerable proportion who are not prepared to admit that it accounts for all Mr. Darwin assigns to it. Reviews on 'The Origin of Species' are still pouring in from the Continent, and Agassiz, in one of the addresses which he issued to his *collaborateurs* on their late voyage to the Amazon, directs their attention to this theory as a primary object of the expedition they were then undertaking. I need only add, that of the many eminent naturalists who have accepted it, not one has been known to abandon it; that it gains adherents steadily, and that it is *par excellence* an avowed favourite with the rising schools of naturalists;—perhaps, indeed, too much so, for the young are apt to accept such theories as articles of faith, and the creed of the student is also too likely to become the shibboleth of the future professor. The scientific writers who have publicly rejected the theories of continuous revolution or of natural selection, or of both, take their stand on physical grounds, or metaphysical, or both. Of those who rely on the metaphysical, their arguments are usually strongly imbued with prejudice, and even odium, and, as such, are beyond the pale of scientific criticism. Having myself been a student of moral philosophy in a northern University, I entered on my scientific career full of hopes that metaphysics would prove a useful Mentor, if not quite a science. I soon, however, found that it availed me nothing, and I long ago arrived at the conclusion, so well put by Agassiz, where he says, "We trust that the time is not distant when it will be universally understood that the battle of the evidences will have to be fought on the field of physical science, and not on that of the metaphysical."—('Agassiz on the Contemplation of God, in the *Kosmos*, *Christian Examiner*, 4th series, vol. xv., p. 2.) Many of the metaphysicians' objections have been controverted by that champion of natural selection, Mr. Darwin's true knight, Alfred Wallace, in his papers on 'Protection' (*Westminster Review*) and 'Creation of Law,' &c. (*Journal of Science*, October, 1867,) in which the doctrines of "continual interference," and the "theories of beauty," kindred subjects, are discussed with admirable sagacity, knowledge and skill. But of Mr. Wallace and his many contributions to philosophical biology it is not easy to speak without enthusiasm; for, putting aside their great merits, he, throughout his writings, with a modesty as rare as I believe it to be unconscious, forgets his own unquestioned claims to the honour of having originated, independently of Mr. Darwin, the theories which he so ably defends.

On the score of geology, the objectors rely chiefly on the assumed perfection of the geological record; and since almost all who believe in its imperfection, and many of the other school, accept the theories both of evolution and natural selection, wholly or in part, there is no doubt but Mr. Darwin claims the great majority of geologists. Of these, one is in himself a host, the veteran Sir Charles Lyell, who, after having devoted whole chapters of the first editions of his 'Principles' to establishing the doctrine of special creations, abandons it in the tenth, and this, too, on the showing of a pupil; for, in the dedication of his earliest work, 'The Naturalist's Voyage,' to Sir Charles Lyell, Mr. Darwin states that the chief part of whatever merit himself or his works possess has been derived from studying the 'Principles of Geology.' I know no brighter example of heroism, of its kind, than this, of an author thus abandoning, late in life, a theory which he had for forty years regarded as the very foundation of a work that had given him the highest position attainable among scientific writers. Well may he be proud of a superstructure raised on the foundations of an insecure doctrine, when he finds that he can underpin it, substitute a new foundation, and, after all is finished, survey his edifice, not only more secure, but more harmonious in its

proportions than it was before; for assuredly the biological chapters of the tenth edition of the 'Principles' are more in harmony with the doctrine of slow changes in the history of our planet than were their counterparts in the former editions.

To the astronomer's objections to these theories I turn with diffidence; they are almost vehemently urged in what is in many respects the cleverest critique of them that I have hitherto met with, and which appeared in the *North British Review*. It is anonymous. I am ignorant of its author, and I regret to find that, in common with the few other really able hostile critiques, it is disfigured by a dogmatism that contrasts unfavourably with Mr. Darwin's considerate treatment of his opponents' methods and conclusions. The author starts, if I read him aright, by professing his unfamiliarity with the truth and extent of the facts upon which the theories of evolution and natural selection are founded, and goes on to say that "the superstructure based on them may be discussed apart from all doubts as to the fundamental facts." The liberty thus to discuss no one may dispute or curtail, but the biologist will ask, to what end can such discussion lead? Who would attach much weight to the verdict of a judge passed on evidence of which he knew neither the truth nor the extent? As well might a boy guileless of mathematics, set himself to test the 47th proposition of the book of Euclid, by constructing paper squares corresponding to the sides of a right-angled triangle, then, cutting up the small squares, try to fit the pieces into the larger, and failing to do this with exactitude, conclude of the problem, as the reviewer does of the theory, that it is "an ingenious and plausible speculation, marking at once the ignorance of the age and the ability of the philosopher."

The most formidable argument urged by the reviewer is, that "the age of the inhabited world, as calculated by solar physics, is proved to have been limited to a period wholly inconsistent with Darwin's views." This would be a valid objection, if these views depended on those of one school of geologists, and if the 500,000,000 years, which the reviewer adopts as the age of the world, were, as an approximate estimate, accepted by either astronomers or physicists. But, in the first place, the reviewer assumes that the rate of change in the condition of the earth's surface was vastly more rapid at the beginning than now, and has gradually slackened since; but overlooks the consequence that, according to all Mr. Darwin's principles, the operations of natural selection must in such cases have been formerly correspondingly more rapid; and in the second, are these speculations as to the solidity of the earth's crust, dating back over 500,000,000 years, to be depended upon? In his great work the author quoted gives as possible limits 20,000,000 or 400,000,000 years, and other philosophers assign to the habitable globe an age far exceeding the longest of these periods. Surely in estimates of such a nature as the above, that are calculated from dates that are themselves hypothetical in a great degree, there are no principles upon which we are warranted in assuming the speculation of the astronomer to be more worthy of confidence than those of the biologist.

A former most distinguished President, and himself an astronomer, Prof. Whewell, has said of astronomy "that it is not one of the lessons of science, but the one of perfect science, the only branch of human knowledge in which we are able fully and clearly to interpret Nature's oracles, so that by that which we have tried we receive a prophecy of that which is untold." Now, while fully admitting, and proudly as every scientific man ought, that astronomy is the most certain in its methods and results of all sciences, that she has called forth some of the highest efforts of the intellect, and that her results far transcend in grandeur those of any other science, I think we may hesitate before we therefore admit her queenship, her perfection, or her sole claims to interpretation and to prophecy. Her methods are mathematics; she may call geometry and algebra her hand-maidens, but she is none the less their slave. No science is really perfect: certainly not that which lately erred 2,000,000 miles in so fundamental a datum as the earth's distance from the sun.

Have Faraday and Von Heer interpreted no oracles of nature fully and clearly? Have Cuvier and Dalton not prophesied and been true prophets? Claims to queenship do not accord with the spirit of science; rather would I liken the domain of natural knowledge to a hive, in which every comb is a science, and Truth the one queen over them all.

It remains to say a few words on some prospects which this Norwich meeting opens. A new science has dawned upon us—the early history of mankind. Prehistoric archaeology (including as it does the origin of language and of art) is the latest to rise of a series of luminaries that have dispelled the mists of ages and replaced time-honoured traditions by scientific truths. Astronomy, if not the queen, yet the earliest of sciences, first snatched the torch from the hands of dogmatic teachers, tore up the letter and cherished the spirit of the law. Geology next followed, but not till two centuries had elapsed, nor indeed till this our day, succeeded in divesting religious teaching of many cobwebs of scientific error. It has told us that animal and vegetable life preceded the appearance of man on the globe not by days, but by myriads of years; and how late this knowledge came we may gather from the fact that the late Mr. Lawrence, in his Lectures delivered so late as 1818, says of the extinct races of animals, "That their living existence has been supposed, with considerable probability, to be of older date than the formation of the human race." And, last of all, this new science proclaims man himself to have inhabited this earth for, perhaps, many thousands of years before the historic period—a result little expected less than thirty years ago, when the Rev. W. V. Harcourt, in his address to the Association at Birmingham ('Reports,' p. 17) observed that "Geology points to the conclusion that the time during which mankind existed on the globe cannot materially differ from that assigned by Scripture,"—referring, I need not say, to the so-called Scripture chronology which has no warrant in the Old Testament, and which gives 5,874 years as the age of the inhabited globe.

Prehistoric archaeology now offers to lead us where man has hitherto not ventured to tread. Can we, while pursuing this inquiry, separate its physical from its spiritual aspect will be the uppermost thought in the minds of many here present. To separate them, I believe, is indeed impossible; but to search out common truths that underlie both is permitted to all. It has been well said of all truth by Mr. Disraeli, that "It is the sovereign passion of mankind." And it should be emphatically so in the minds engaged in this search, where religion and science should speak peace to one another, if they are to walk hand in hand in this our day and generation.

A great deal has been said and written of late about the respective attitudes of religion and science; and my predecessor, the Duke of Buccleuch, dwelt on it in his Address last year with great good sense and good taste, and pointed out how much the progress of knowledge depended on this attitude being mutually considerate and friendly. During the first decades of my scientific life the word science was rarely, within my experience, heard in the pulpits of these islands; during the succeeding, when the influence of the 'Reliquie Diluviane' and the 'Bridgewater Treatises' was still felt, I often heard, and always welcomed it. But now, of late years, science is more frequently named than ever; but too often with dislike or fear, rather than with trust and welcome.

The Rev. Dr. Hannah, in an eloquent and candid contribution to the *Contemporary Review* (No. 21, September, 1867), has quoted a long list of eminent clergymen of all denominations who have adorned science by their writings and religion by their lives. I do not ignore their contributions, still less do I overlook the many brilliant examples there are of educated preachers who give to science the respect due to it. But Dr. Hannah omits to observe that the majority of these honoured contributors were not religious teachers in the ordinary sense of the word, nor does he tell us in what light many of their scientific writings were regarded by a large body of their brother clergymen—those

resident in the country especially—from whose pulpits alone an overwhelming proportion of the population ever heard the name of science.

In return, let each pursue the search for truth—the archaeologist into the physical, the religious teacher into the spiritual history and condition of mankind. It will be in vain that each regards the other's pursuits from afar, and, turning the object-glass of his mind's telescope to his eye, is content when he sees how small the other looks. To search out the whence and whither of existence is an unquenchable instinct of the human mind; to satisfy it man in every age and in every country has adopted creeds that embrace the history of his past and future, and has eagerly accepted scientific truths that support the creeds. And but for this unquenchable instinct I for one believe that neither religion nor science would have advanced so far as they have in the estimation of any people. Science has never in this search hindered the religious aspirations of good and earnest men, nor have pulpit cautions, which are but ill-disguised deterrents, ever turned inquiring minds from the revelations of science.

A sea of time spreads its waters between that period to which the earliest traditions of our ancestors point, and that far earlier period when man first appeared upon the globe. For his track upon the sea man vainly questions his spiritual teachers. Along its hither shore, if not across it, science now offers to pilot him. Each fresh discovery concerning pre-historic man is as a pier built on some rock its tide has exposed, and from these piers will one day spring arches that will carry him further over its depths. Science, it is true, may never sound the depths of that sea, may never buoy its shallows or span its narrowest creeks; but she will still build on every tide-washed rock, nor will she ever deem her mission fulfilled till she has sounded its profoundest depths and reached its further shore, or proved the one to be unfathomable and the other unattainable upon evidence not yet revealed to mankind. And if in this track one bears in mind that it is a common object of religion and of science to seek to understand the infancy of its existence, that the laws of mind are not yet relegated to the teachers of physical science, and that the laws of matter are not within the religious teacher's province, these may then work together in harmony and with goodwill. But if they would thus work in harmony, both parties must beware how they fence with that most dangerous of all two-edged weapons, natural theology—a science falsely so-called when, not content with trustfully accepting truths hostile to any presumptuous standard it may set up, it seeks to weigh the infinite in the balance of the finite, and shifts its ground to meet the requirements of every new fact that science establishes and every old error that science exposes. Thus pursued natural theology is to the scientific man a delusion, and to the religious man a snare, leading too often to disordered intellects and to atheism.

One of our deepest thinkers, Mr. Herbert Spencer, has said:—"If religion and science are to be reconciled, the basis of the reconciliation must be this deepest, widest, and most certain of facts, that the power which the universe manifests to us is utterly inscrutable." The bond that unites the physical and spiritual history of man, and the forces which manifest themselves in the alternate victories of mind and of matter over the actions of the individual, are, of all the subjects that physics and psychology have revealed to us, the most absorbing and perhaps inscrutable. In the investigation of their phenomena is wrapped up the past and the future, the whence and the whither of existence; and after knowledge of these, the human soul still yearns, and thus passionately cries, in the words of a living poet (F. T. Palgrave)—

To matter or to force  
The all is not confined;  
Beside the law of things  
Is set the law of mind;  
One speaks in rock and star,  
And one within the main,  
In unison at times,  
And then apart again;

And both in one have brought us hither,  
That we may know our whence and whither.

The sequency of law  
We learn through mind alone,  
We see but outward forms,  
The soul the one thing known;—  
If she speak truth at all,  
The voices must be true  
That give these visible things  
These laws their honour due,  
But tell of one who brought us hither,  
And holds the keys of whence and whither.

He in his science plans  
What no known laws foretell;  
The wandering fires and fixed  
Alike are miracle:  
The common death of all,  
The life renewed above,  
Are both within the scheme  
Of that all-circling love:  
The seeming chance that cast us hither  
Accomplishes his whence and whither.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE next Congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science will be held in Birmingham, during the week commencing on Wednesday, September 30. Lord Carnarvon will preside.

Sir Morton Peto has kindly allowed the MS. of Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales,' which is among the heirlooms of the mansion he occupies—Chipstead Place, near Sevenoaks—to be examined by Mr. Furnivall. It proves to be the Haistwell MS. used by Tyrwhitt, of which the trace had been lost by Chaucer students. Tyrwhitt classes this MS. among those to which "the most credit is certainly due"; and it is a fair MS., though rather a late one. Its arrangement of the Tales is, as Tyrwhitt notes, that adopted by him in his edition,—the order, of the Ellesmere and the two best Cambridge MSS.,—and it, like the Ellesmere MS., wisely omits the Prologue mistakenly prefixed by Tyrwhitt to the Shipman's Tale; for, though this Prologue was, without doubt, written by Chaucer, his use of the expressions "thrifty tale"—pointing to the Man of Law's

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when the Host is addressing the Parish Priest, leave no reasonable doubt that Chaucer at first intended this Prologue, or rather Chat, to follow the Man of Law's Tale,—nowhere else will the Prologue fit in,—yet when he resolved to put the Parish Priest's, or Parson's, Tale last, and set the Manciple's before it, and also to put the Wife of Bath's Tale after the Man of Law's—if, indeed, he, and not his posthumous editor, did resolve on this latter—he must himself have rejected this tag, or chat, to the Man of Law's Tale, though the copiers of his Tales afterwards put it in again, unsuitably, before the Squire's, Shipman's, or Franklin's Tale, as suited their fancy. A further reason for Chaucer's rejection of these lines may be found in the sneers at—nay, abuse of—the Parson in them, which jar sadly with Chaucer's own touching description of the good man in the general Prologue. The Haistwell MS. has lost a few lines at the end; and the Tale of Gamelyn, copied from MS. Laud, K 50, is stitched into it, between two pages of the Cook's Tale. The father of the present owner of Chipstead Place, Mr. Perkins, is believed to have bought the MS. at the sale of Mr. Haistwell's books, after his death.

Extremely interesting researches have been recently made on the Loch of Forfar, the lowness of the water in that lake having afforded unusual facilities for that purpose. The existence of a crannog, or lake-dwelling, on this lake has long been known, but its thorough examination has only now been made. Twelve labourers were employed to cut through the causeway, 150 yards of which were exposed. The causeway was found to consist of a ridge of stones and marl, stretching across to the west end of the loch. On the north side there had been a row of piles, on the top of which were transverse piles, generally about five feet below the surface of the ground. Various excavations made in this ground disclosed layers of ashes, bones of sheep and oxen, tusks of boars, and some bronze implements. In short, the examination of this crannog led to the inference that the

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inhabitants were similar in their modes of life to those who erected the celebrated lake-dwellings in Switzerland.

The Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens will be open free on August 26, from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M., as usual, in commemoration of the anniversary of the late Prince Consort's birthday. The Council appeal to the visitors on this occasion to assist them in preserving order and preventing damage to the Society's property.

A new edition, with the latest information, has been issued of that useful and pleasant little book, 'Paris for the English,' by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold. It has been carefully revised throughout, and is both excellent in matter and handy in form.

We have the following note in answer to a suggestion on the sale of paper for pasting round old books:—"Messrs. Partridge & Cooper's compliments to the Editor of the *Athenæum*, and, referring to a paragraph in the last issue, beg to say they are in a position to supply the inclosed lined paper in any quantities, from a single sheet to a ream; and any orders that may be given for the same to be covered with papers to imitate morocco, rusia or calf, in any tint, can be executed on the premises by their vellum-binders, at a few minutes' notice."—The specimen sent is of light blue colour; and it seems well adapted for the purpose.

For some years past, many of the most beautiful new plants introduced to this country have been discovered and sent home by Mr. Richard Pearce, from South America. So many and such valuable acquisitions are they, that his name has become famous throughout Europe among botanists and horticulturists. But this gentleman's fate has been that of most botanical explorers: he recently started from England to make collections of new plants, arrived at Panama on the 7th of July, was taken ill on the 13th, and died on the 19th, having succumbed to one of those dreadful fevers so peculiar to the pestilential marshes of some portions of the tropics.

We understand that the *St. James's Magazine* will no longer be published by Messrs. Warne, but by the proprietors, at a separate and independent office.

Another of our great picture galleries, in noble private mansions, has been attacked by fire, and its contents, it is feared, injured, although at present the entire truth has not been ascertained; this time the west wing of Northumberland House, Strand, has been the scene of destruction. Here are generally deposited a considerable number of paintings, and among them the famous picture of the 'Corsaro Family,' by Titian, which has, however, suffered of yore from the hands of the restorer; next in importance was a work by Dobson, Portraits of himself, Sir B. Gerbier and Sir C. Cotterell; this is known to be at the National Portrait Exhibition, South Kensington, at this time, and is certainly safe.

Drs. Sieveking and Christian have done the public good service in drawing up the following suggestions to bathers:—"Avoid bathing within two hours after a meal. Avoid bathing when exhausted by fatigue or from any other cause. Avoid bathing when the body is cooling after perspiration; but bathe when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water. Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing naked on the banks or in boats after having been in the water. Avoid remaining too long in the water; leave the water immediately there is the slightest feeling of chilliness. Avoid bathing altogether in the open air if, after having been a short time in the water, there is a sense of chilliness, with numbness of the hands and feet. The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning on an empty stomach. The young, and those that are weak, had better bathe three hours after a meal; the best time for such is from two to three hours after breakfast. Those who are subject to attacks of giddiness and faintness, and those who suffer from palpitation and other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical adviser."

French is said to be more terse than English, but Cotgrave's translations of French proverbs

often prove the contrary. Compare "*Le vent, la tempeste, et l'orage montrent du nocher la courage*" with "*Crosses are the touchstones of courage*." In the next instance, one language is as good as the other,—" *Vent au visage rend l'homme sage*." "*Adversities teach a man wit*." In a third, the French beat us,—" *Il n'est miracle que de vieux saints*."—"Wonders of old are most authenticall." Many of our proverbs have changed their wording. "*A bad workman always finds fault with his tools*" appears as "*Méchant ouvrier ne trouvera ja bons outils*": Nere will the bungler fit him with good tools."

The celebrated drunken scene in the 'Vision of Piers Ploughman' has generally been supposed to have been sketched in the inn of some country town; but as Godefray of Garlekhithe (in London) and a rakiere of Chepe (Cheapside) were at the drink, Mr. Skeat lately suggested that the scene must have been meant for a London "public" of the middle of the fourteenth century. The suggestion receives an unexpected confirmation from a passage in Mr. Riley's late work, 'Memorials of London and London Life'; for two of the characters in the drunken scene were "*Clarice of Cokkeslane and Pernele of Flaundes*"; and from page 535 of Mr. Riley's book we learn that Cokkeslane (Cock Lane, Smithfield) was one of the two places to which, in A.D. 1393, the loose women of the time were ordered to confine themselves, and, moreover, that the outrageousness of Flemish women (of whom Pernele may have been a progenitor) was one of the reasons for the City authorities ordering them to be confined to certain quarters. From many other passages in the poem, it is certain that its writer knew London well. The "*rakiere of Chepe*" was a scavenger of Cheapside.

Having heard lately five or six men, who ought to have known better, express an anxious wish that an abridgment of Ducange's great *Lexicon of Middle and Low Latin* should be made, we remind readers of mediæval books that in 1866 was published, for twelve francs, by the Abbé Migne, a '*Lexicon Manuale ad Scriptores mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis ex Glossariis Caroli Dufresne et Ducangii, D. P. Carpentarii, Adelungii, et aliorum, in compendium accuratissime redactum*,' by W. H. Maigne d'Arnis. It is a stout, solid-printed book of 2,336 columns, and will prove a most useful help to those many students who cannot afford to buy Ducange. Perfect it is not, of course; but its (about) 55,000 words go a good way towards the middle and low Latin vocabulary.

The process of destroying the Colosseum in Regent's Park will be shortly begun, and that once "*favoured place of resort*," but of late peculiarly forlorn edifice, will soon be removed, to make way for a work of more immediate serviceableness.

Messrs. Molini & Green write:—

"27, King William Street, Aug. 17, 1868.

"In your impression of the 25th of July, you say, in reference to the forthcoming edition of the registers of the Peruzzis at Florence, 'the price of the work will be twenty-five francs for copies containing eight coloured, and twenty francs for those containing ten uncoloured engravings.' As the wording of this paragraph has caused some misapprehension, you will, perhaps, kindly afford us the opportunity to explain that all copies will contain ten engravings, but that eight out of the ten will be coloured in some copies, which will be twenty-five francs each. In addition to the text, there will be also an Appendix, or second volume, containing various illustrative matter essential to the documents themselves, for which subscribers to their publication will have to pay five francs more. The prospectus you speak of is at the service of any of your readers who will write to us for it."

Another Correspondent answers the protest against keeping only the titles at the Museum, when only the title is new, by denying that space is of no consequence. When thirty thousand duplicates are preserved for the sake of their titles, he thinks there will be a wedding. The alleged difficulty of cataloguing appears small to him, who remembers how many greater difficulties were

alleged as to the existing catalogue, and how well they were got over by those whose business it was. And as to the unsightliness of a second or third title pasted into a work, he refers the matter to the binder, who makes up tracts of different sizes into a volume. That binder would smile at the idea of inserting a leaf being a cause either of unsightliness or incumbrance.

The Mormon President, Brigham Young, with that power of adapting himself to circumstances by which he has always been distinguished, has taken the contract for the construction of the Utah portion of the Pacific railroad.

Musurus Pasha has caused to be constructed, in the Greek church at Arnaotkene, on the Bosphorus, a handsome tomb, to his late wife, of marble from the Marmora Islands. It is richly ornamented by local artists, and is said to excel any monument of the kind in the Turkish metropolis.

At Feldhausen, near Cape Town, there is a piece of cleared ground on which stands a neat obelisk, with the following inscription—"Here stood, from 1834 to 1838, the reflecting telescope of Sir John F. W. Herschel, Baronet, who, during a residence of four years in this colony, contributed as largely by his benevolent exertions to the cause of education and humanity, as by his eminent talents to the discovery of scientific truth. Erected 1841." Sir J. Herschel is such a person as in very early youth, before the education of the labouring classes was much in favour with Church and State, we heard described as "*a fellow who is always setting up a school, or something of that kind!*" Few echoes of what he did at the Cape have reached England; but the colonists remember him as such men ought to be remembered. The obelisk commemorates his exertions for education and humanity; but he did something, without meaning it, for the colonial theology, at least for theology of a certain sort. He showed a resident a remarkable blood-red star: and some little time after that, he heard of a sermon preached in those parts, in which it was asserted that the preacher's view of Bible statements must be true, for that Sir J. Herschel had seen in his telescope "*the very place that wicked people go to!*"

THOMAS M'LEAN'S COLLECTION OF High-Class Modern Pictures and Water-Colour Drawings ALWAYS ON VIEW.—T. M'LEAN'S New Gallery, 7, Haymarket.

MR. MOREY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES IS ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Rosa Bonheur—Clarkson Stanfield, R.A.—Meissonier—Alma-Tadema—Gérôme—Frère—Landelle—T. Faed, R.A.—John Phillip, R.A.—Leslie, R.A.—D. Roberts, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Pickersill, R.A.—Erskine Nicol, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Ansell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—Liddell—George Smith—Lundell, sen.—Peter Graham—Oakes—H. W. B. Davis—Baxter. Also Drawings by Hunt, Cox, Birket Foster, Duncan, Topham, F. Walker, E. Warren, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Engagement of E. Walcott, Esq., for his Musical Entertainments.—Re-engagement of Herr Schalkenbach. Daily at Four and Nine.—Japanese Mirror.—Prof. Pepper on some interesting Optical Instruments.

## FINE ARTS

*Picturesque "Bits" from Old Edinburgh.*  
Illustrated by Photographs. By Thomas Henderson. (Edmonston & Douglas.)

Mr. Henderson is a gossiping, observant dealer with old materials, in more than one sense; for, while his "*bits*" of that city of which the title, translated into English, is "*Old Smoky*," otherwise the Modern Athens, are ancient in themselves, the descriptions his book contains are new only in their arrangement and pleasant spirit. As to the photographs which accompany his text, they are very good of their kind, and several instances have been produced from well-chosen points of view. They are not architectural in the "*grand*" sense only, but in that which is commonly called "*picturesque*"; in fact, the best of them is a copy of a dreadfully begrimed "*bit*" from that sweetly-savoured nook, Bull's Close, Cowgate. This needs but the intelligence of an artist to be made delight-

ful for our surviving Decamps' and Delacroix'. There it is, as yet blind and dumb, so to write, without sense of beauty infused, without pathos, and therefore without Art—a chance vision of colour and chiaroscuro out of which a capable painter might make something that would be worthy of human contemplation and enjoyment in a high sense. Such a one might make a "melody" of it in colour and chiaroscuro, just as a musician might, in the chance wild crying of the wind among the foliage and weathered rocks of a moor, find inspiration for a soul-moving piece of his art. A thing of the same kind appears, in a far inferior degree, in a photograph of the Advocates' Close, High Street; a third example, of still decreasing value, stands as frontispiece to the volume. On the other hand, the majority of the "series" of photographs, which are in no sense sequential, are stolid, prosaic and incompetent, as such things generally are. There is want of insight shown in placing the "series" in the book. The best photograph is buried, and a third-rate one put to the front.

Mr. Henderson's idea of having sedan chairs in Edinburgh, for the benefit of lazy or invalid visitors, is not a bad one, and might be put in practice with profit in many a city where the distances are long and the roads steep. His concluding chapter on the architectural aspect and character of Edinburgh is dextrously put together, and his good-humoured determination to make the best of a hard case, in respect to the alleged Art-deficiencies of the Celtic race in the Scottish Highlands, is commendable, if not logical or satisfactory. His plea for the "loud" and barbarous tartans which simple-minded Scotchmen love as part of the "garb of old Gaul," and adopt in astonishing varieties and modes of wearing, is so laughable that it deserves to be quoted:—

"Do not some of the varieties (of tartans) admirably suggest the wintry aspect of some bleak hill-side, where there is no sunshine, and before the snow has fallen on the summit; while in others you have the same hill-side, but when spring has given it a brighter tint, scattered it with daisies, and set a crown of golden furze upon its brow. In a few you may detect a streak of the scarlet berries of the mountain-ash, or a thread of blue-bells and gentian; and ever so many have been enriched with the glorious hues which a heath-covered Scotch mountain gives out when struck by the rays of the rising sun; or at noon-day, or, better still, when it literally glows and welters in a sea of the richest purple. Can anything be more savagely royal than the Stuart (tartan)? What could be better suited to the requirements of the class than the Campbell, Sutherland, or Gordon (tartans)?"

So dull are we that none of these ideas presented themselves at sight of a tartan. Associations of this sort, even if maintainable, would not prove the Art-value of examples, and, truth to write, we have hitherto looked upon the patterns in question as the crudest manifestations of a blind desire for decoration in minds which struggled for rather than were apt to receive impressions of design. The results of tartan-weaving are due primarily to the rudest arrangements of the loom, and to infantile notions of crossing, without reference to chromatic harmony, diversely-coloured warps with diversely-coloured woofs. No tartan is good in the arrangement of its lines, or nearly so valuable in Art as the rude patterns South Sea Islanders devise. The decoration of bark-cloth by a Friendly native of Tongatabu with red chevrons and diversely narrow stripes of black and yellow—an elderly lady was the artist of these things when Mr. Brierly was there,—may be seen in the first plate to Mr. Owen Jones's 'Grammar of Ornament,' to which we refer as a handy book, and requires but the

most moderate knowledge of art or sense of taste to recognize as infinitely superior to the things Mr. Henderson struggles to defend.

As to Mr. Henderson's architectural notes, they are intelligent and comprehensive. On the whole, we commend this book as a capital one, very desirable to those who wish to possess memoranda of Edinburgh.

#### FINE-ART GOSSIP.

WE have received from Serjeant Bain, Treasurer of Serjeants' Inn, 'A Catalogue of the Portraits (Paintings and Prints) in Serjeants' Inn in 1868.' This is a capitally-printed quarto pamphlet of nineteen pages, which refers to an interesting collection of portraits of gentlemen learned or potent in the law, whose dates range from that of the death of Sir Roger Manwood, Knight, in 1592,—who is represented by a water-colour drawing,—to that of a bust of Sir E. Alderson, who died in 1857, and comprises, in addition, a few likenesses of living men. We notice one or two engravings of portraits the originals of which are described as unknown, although engraved by Kertochs and J. Payne. Surely here are cases for our good friend Mr. William Smith to solve. Two portraits are described as the work of "Grant, R.A." The notion of thus carefully cataloguing the possessions of the society is a good one, and deserves thanks; so does the careful manner in which it has been put in practice.

At Mr. Graves's, Pall Mall, may be seen a very curious picture of many of the great treasures of Art in the Imperial Library, Rue Richelieu, Paris. These comprise the famous agate of the Sainte-Chapelle, pawned by Baldwin of Constantinople to St. Louis, with other objects, for 10,000 marks of silver; also cups of bronze, statuettes, &c. The chief interest of this painting, apart from its extreme elaboration, is the fact that it is the recent work of the Count de Waldeck, of Paris, whose age is averred to be one hundred and three years, who is alleged to have been a prisoner of war at Melrose from 1800 to 1807, and thus acquainted with Sir Walter Scott, to whom, it is said, he gave suggestions for a certain part of 'The Antiquary,' which deals with the fortunes of Martin Waldeck, chapter xviii. of that romance.

The Science and Art Department has issued a copy of a woodcut, which has been prepared to show the notion of the examination in free-hand drawing which will be held by the Department at the competition for Mr. Whitworth's Scholarships in May next. Competitors for the Scholarships in question, which are worth 100*l.*, will be required to produce a certificate of having passed in examinations of ability to draw outlines such as that referred to. The examinations will be held at any School of Art or night class in the United Kingdom, or, if specially required, in a Science School.

We have received, with a few exceptions, thirty consecutive numbers of our erudite and bibliomaniacal contemporary, *The Bookworm*, which is edited by Mr. J. Ph. Berjeau, of 4, Brydges Street, Covent Garden. This interesting periodical continues to support the reputation that was won by its early efforts, and is not only the most curious of its kind, but rich in interesting matter that deserves attention from a much more numerous class than that of the bibliomaniacs. Bibliographers and collectors of old prints, printers' marks, and signatures will rejoice in *The Bookworm*. Its drawings are far above the average in artistic merit, and represent a very different and far more valuable order of design than that which prevails in the pretty "illustrations" of to-day.

The comical side of a dismal subject appears in the account, which has recently appeared in the morning journals, of a dead-house that is about to be erected in Marylebone. The following has seldom been surpassed. The building is to be rapidly constructed; the style will be plain Egyptian; the extent 28 feet by 19 feet; the height, 17 feet; the walls will be of brickwork (plain also, we hope) and stuccoed—in the plain Egyptian style, we suppose!

We have to record the loss of a young artist in the death of Mr. James Thompson Hixon, who has exhibited this year four water-colour drawings at the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, where he was received recently as an Associate. Mr. Hixon died on the 30th of July, at the island of Capri, in the bay of Naples, of pulmonary consumption, at the age of thirty-two, and was interred at the Protestant Cemetery at Naples. Those who knew his talents and knew the man, who was possessed of a most charming nature, will be sensible of the reality of the loss to Art in England occasioned by Mr. Hixon's death.

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education having by a minute dated the 3rd of January, 1868, offered Prizes, viz.:—one sum of 50*l.*, three sums of 40*l.*, five of 30*l.*, ten of 20*l.*, and twenty of 10*l.*, to the head masters of the Schools of Art in the United Kingdom in which the general amount of work considered with reference to the number of students under instruction should be found, after the examinations, to be most satisfactory, and having had the results of the recent examinations laid before them, have awarded the above prizes as follows:—C. D. Hodder, Edinburgh, 50*l.*; J. S. Rawle, Nottingham, J. P. Bacon, Stoke-on-Trent, and E. Lyne, Dublin, 40*l.*; D. W. Rainbach, Birmingham, E. R. Taylor, Lincoln, W. G. Muckley, Manchester, C. M. Clarke, West London, and Louisa Gann, Bloomsbury, 30*l.*; W. L. Casey, St. Martin's, Susan A. Ashworth, Edinburgh, J. Kennedy, Kidderminster, J. Sparks, Lambeth, R. Greenlees, Glasgow, J. Anderson, Coventry, H. Gilbert, Lancaster, W. Smith, Leeds, G. Ryles, Warminster, and S. F. Mills, Spitalfields, 20*l.*; J. Ford, Macclesfield, J. S. Goepel, Frome, J. N. Smith, Bristol, F. M. Black, Kilmarnock, W. H. Sonnes, Sheffield, S. Elton, Darlington, J. Carter, Hanley, F. F. Hosford, Llanelly, W. Stewart, Paisley, A. Macdonald, Oxford, W. H. Stopford, Halifax, W. C. Way, Newcastle-on-Tyne, J. Parker, St. Thomas Charterhouse, W. J. Baker, Southampton, J. B. Birkmyer, Exeter, R. Cochrane, Norwich, E. Chandler, Hull, W. T. Griffiths, Ipswich, J. Finnie, Liverpool (South District), and R. C. Puckett, Bath, 10*l.*

#### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

*Nathan the Wise: a Dramatic Poem.* By Gotthold Ephraim Lessing. Translated by Ellen Frothingham. Second Edition, revised. (New York, Leypoldt & Holt.)

As a rule, this translation is singularly faithful, and in places it is even too literal. But it scarcely ever strikes us as pleasing in itself, or as reproducing the calm colloquial flow of Lessing's verse with any of the happy ease of the original. At the outset it is cramped and stiff. It loses this characteristic as it goes on, to some extent at least, and we feel convinced that the translator has taken great pains with her work, has done all in her power to render, not merely the words but the effect of the poem. Yet there are many places where we are unsatisfied. They may have been correctly translated, but the inner meaning has evaporated. No doubt it is possible that this inner meaning may not have an actual existence, that it has worked its way into our minds from many readings of the German, and from broodings over favourite passages. But in the case of such a work as 'Nathan' we have a right to demand that a translator should go through the same process. We are convinced that the labour which this must involve would be amply rewarded. And without some such labour any version of Lessing's poem would be a failure. Easy as the style appears compared with that of many other German writers, free as it is from those involutions and seven-leagued words which seem inseparable from the language, it yet demands no little art to catch its delicacies, and to fix them for a foreign reader. Many of Miss Frothingham's lines entirely fail when

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tried by this standard. We may be hypercritical in asserting that the line—

It matters not: the Jew goes to the stake,  
is no equivalent for the celebrated

That night; der Jude wird verbrannt.

But let any one try to give the two sentences the same emphasis, and he will hardly fail to see that while the German phrase is Nature itself in the mouth of the Patriarch, the English line is nothing more than correct metre and a conventional rendering. It is by these apparently small instances that the translation of a drama must be tested—the more as in Lessing's 'Nathan' it is by means of these traits that the characters are brought out. Thus, in the delicious interview between the lay brother and the Templar, when the Patriarch's wishes are communicated by an obedient speaker to the unwilling hearer, the deferential inflection of voice and manner with which the lay brother ends his sentences is sacrificed by the use of "the knight" in the third person, instead of the direct and insinuating "Mein Herr." So, too, Daja's famous ejaculation, "Gott! der Sultan!" is weakened, and her curiosity about the Sultan's wishes is too much softened down. All these are "test-lines," and in them the least fault is sure to be noticed. But we must also point out a mistranslation or two. There is something too contemptuous in "Eubenstück" for that word to be correctly rendered by villainy. In the Fable of the Rings, the words "work the rings but backward, not outward," convey no meaning. It is true that *zurück* means back, but *zurückwirken* would be better translated re-act; and to make the English clear it is necessary to show to what the retraction is directed. When Saladin reproves the Templar, the stage direction is *ernst*, and the words are "Sey ruhig, Christ." Miss Frothingham translates:—"SALADIN (earnestly) Gently, Christian!" He ought to say sternly, "Peace, Christian!" To us the word "earnestly" conveys expostulation rather than rebuke; yet here it is evident that the latter was intended. The former would be at variance with Saladin's character.

We need not, however, pursue this subject. Our criticisms have shown that Miss Frothingham's version is not faultless, but it is well-meaning; and if there is a sufficient demand for the book in America to justify her further revision of it for a third edition, we hope she will alter many of the lines, and disarm all our objections.

#### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

A new examination in music has been announced in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*. The examination is due to the followers of the Tonic Sol-fa method of musical notation, but it will be open to all comers, whatever the system they may have studied. The appointed examiner is Mr. G. A. Macfarren.

Report speaks highly of a young American lady, Miss Minnie Hauk, seventeen years of age, who is now studying in Paris. She is said to have great talent, as well as an exceedingly fine voice. Miss Hauk is to sing in public in the coming winter season.

Mlle. Adelina Patti has appeared in Homburg, where she is to give fifteen consecutive performances. Mlle. Nilsson, her only rival in Germany, as in Paris and London, is to sing at Baden on the 11th, and at Wiesbaden on the 12th of September.

Experiments in tragic acting are one of the commonest signs of the slack season at the theatres. On Saturday last a gentleman announcing himself as Don Edgardo Colona, a Mexican tragedian, appeared at the St. James's Theatre in 'Richard the Third.' His performance was altogether beneath criticism.

The delightful little Norman bathing village of

Étretat witnessed on the 12th instant an entertainment altogether new, so far as we are aware, at French watering-places. At a concert for the benefit of the poor, which took place in the Établissement, and was presided over by the Maire, Miss Neilson, the English actress, gave some readings from English poetry. Tennyson's 'Lady Clare' and his 'May Queen' and Sydney Dobell's 'French Chasseur' were the pieces selected. They were received with exceeding applause by a crowded audience, comprising only a sprinkling of English visitors. Mr. Dobell's poem was loudly re-demanded.

It is stated positively that M. Roger, so long the chief ornament of the Opéra Comique, is about to begin a new career. He is ambitious to gain distinction in the spoken drama, and has made an engagement with M. Raphaël Félix, the introducer of Mlle. Schneider into this country, to appear at the Porte St.-Martin. M. Roger is to "create" a character in George Sand's new play, 'Cadio,' about to be brought out in the large theatre that is close to the Boulevard de Strasbourg.

Signor Rossini has written a very flattering letter to M. Huerta, a guitar-player, who thirty years ago was much fêted in salons frequented by Alfred de Musset, Victor Hugo, and other celebrities. According to Rossini, M. Huerta's talent is as young now as it was then, but the Pesarese composer can say sweet things as well as bitter.

There seems to have been fewer *pièces de circonstance* than usual at the Paris theatres on the Emperor's fête-day. At the Opéra the hymn written by Rossini for the opening of the Exhibition last year was performed, and it is said was received very coldly. 'Hamlet' appears to have pleased the great non-paying audience who patronize the Opéra but once a year, on the 15th of August. A Cantata, entitled 'La Bonne Moisson,' by M. Charlot, was brought out at the Opéra Comique, and one by M. Albert Vizentini at the Vaudeville.

Another opera by M. Offenbach, entitled 'Vert-Vert,' in which M. Capoul is to take the principal part, is soon to be rehearsed at the Opéra Comique. It is to be hoped that it may be less trivial than 'Robinson Crusoe,' and less offensive than 'Barkout.'

Signor Federico Ricci is now in Paris.

M. Padeloup has, according to *Figaro*, just returned from Lausanne, where he has concluded an engagement with Herr Richard Wagner that the author of the 'Meistersinger' shall write an opera expressly for the Théâtre Lyrique within a year. M. Padeloup must be a bold man to try to force Herr Wagner's compositions into the ears of the Parisians after the fierce manner in which they hooted 'Tannhäuser' off their stage.

The new management of the Théâtre Lyrique will retain the direction of the Orchestral Popular Concerts and also of the "Écoles de Chant de la Ville de Paris."

Not a week passes without the report of some lyric work, however small, having been produced in France. Not in Paris alone, but in the most out-of-the-way places, is this activity manifest. At Dunkirk, for instance, an opéra-comique, 'Les Noces Bretonnes,' by a M. Buot, has been several times repeated with full success. There can be no doubt that these numerous opportunities of having their works performed must be a great encouragement to young composers. Mr. German Reed is literally the only manager in England who habitually produces works of this description. There are, however, many indications that nothing but opportunity is wanting to incite our composers to emulate their French brethren. We observe that Mr. Randegger's pretty two-act opera, 'The Rival Beauties,' was played for a charity at the Plymouth Theatre last week. The ladies who took part in the performance were amateurs, and their names need not be mentioned, but the *contralto* may be congratulated on having a voice of exceeding beauty and a perfectly unaffected manner of singing.

'Ruy Blas,' an opera by Herr Max Zenger, recently produced at Mannheim, has just been brought out at Munich, with, it is said, unequivocal success.

A pupil of M. Henri Panofka has made a *début* at Pisa, in the revolting character of *Azuena*. We mention the fact only because the name of the

*débutante*—Mlle. Margherita Daltona—sounds very English.

Italian newspapers imply their belief that the scheme propounded by Signor Broglio, the Minister, for founding a *Società Rossiniana*, is abandoned.

Mlle. Orgeni, whose cultivated singing about two years ago left a pleasant impression here, is now singing at Breslau. With her is the veteran, Signor Carrión, a well-matured *Edgardo*.

An Italian journal remarks on the circumstance that three opera-houses are about to open the season with one of Signor Petrella's works: the theatre at Brescia with 'Caterina Howard'; that at Casalmonteferrato with 'Marco Visconti'; and that of Capri with 'La Contessa d'Amalfi.' There is one opera of Signor Petrella which certainly ought to be heard in London. We allude to 'Gli Ultimi Giorni di Pompei.'

A new convention has been entered into between the managers of the Opéra Comique and the French Society of Dramatic Authors and Composers. By this, authors are to receive 12 per cent. of the gross takings of the theatre, subject to no deductions whatever. The managers bind themselves to produce twelve new acts during each year.

The new Théâtre de Belleville is now completed. It will seat 1,400 to 1,500 spectators.

The group by M. Aimé Millet, intended to crown the new Opéra, has been cast. It represents Apollo erect, and holding the lyre in outstretched hands. By his side are seated the Muses of dramatic music and of the dance.

The receipts at the Parisian theatres for the past month were 643,806f. 17c. Out of this sum the subventioned theatres produced 162,000f. and the secondary theatres 303,000f.

M. Ambroise Thomas has been appointed a Commander of the Legion of Honour.

Madame Marie Sass will shortly make her first appearance in Italian Opera. It is supposed that Madrid will be chosen for her *début*, which will be made in 'Norma' or in 'Semiramide.' Madame Sass sang recently in a private *réunion* some of the music of the rôle of 'Armide,' in which she will bid farewell to the French Opéra.

A new two-act ballet, 'La Poupée de Nuremberg,' will be produced, in October, at the Paris Opéra.

'L'Éclipse de Lune,' a clever one-act vaudeville, by M. Gabriel Ferry, has been produced at the Variétés. A couple enjoying *la lune de miel* are disturbed by the unseasonable appearance of visitors in the person of a female cousin of the bridegroom with her husband. In the hope of driving away the intruders the bridegroom makes violent love to his guest. The lady does not however fall into the trap, but, acting in concert with her husband, responds to the advances in a manner equally confusing and annoying to her cousin. 'La Vie Privée,' by MM. Eugène Grange and V. Bernard, has been brought out at the same theatre.

'Fanny Lear' was played for the first time at the Gymnase Dramatique on Monday evening. Mlle. Blanche Pierson's return to this theatre has been warmly welcomed.

#### MISCELLANEA

*The River Humber.*—The word Humber, as inferred by your Correspondent, "Dicky Sam" (*Athenæum* of the 1st inst.), may be fairly considered, I apprehend, as of Celtic origin, and in its later signification as of similar import to the Gaelic *inbhear* or *inber*, the Welsh *aber*, and possibly also *cymmer* (pronounced *kümmër*), all meaning a confluence of waters or mouth of a river running into a lake, or the sea, or an estuary. As to the letters *nbr* appearing (in combination) in the names of nations anciently occupying the lower parts of rivers—as the *Ambrones* on the lower Rhone, the *Umbr* the lower Po, the *Cumbrians* the Solway, the *Gumbrii* and *Si-Cambri* the lower Rhine, and the *Humbrians* occupying *Ymbra* land in north Lincolnshire and the East Riding of Yorkshire, whence the names still existing of *Humber* and North-Humber-land, also the connexion of *Cambria*, *Cimbri*, *Cumbri*, *Humbre* or *Humber*—your Correspondent will find it treated of by Dr.

Latham in his editions of Pritchard's 'Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations,' sections Kelts of Italy, Ambrones, &c., and of 'The Germania of Tacitus,' sections Ymbre, Si-Cambri, &c.; note also Whitaker's 'History of the Britons,' page 23, and Mr. Robert Ferguson, in 'River Names of Europe,' considers Humber as Celtic, the Greek *οὐβρος*; and Latin *imber* as cognate words; and all traceable to the Sanskrit *ambu*, *ambhas*, water. Query, also the Scandinavian *Comber*, old Norse *Kumpr*, a running sheet of water, in connexion with the *mbr*.

W. B. B.

*The Perthshire Geographical Perplexity.*—I observe in the *Crieff Herald* a letter by Capt. White, R.E., addressed to the editor of your journal, regarding the singular dividing of a stream near its source—the one half going to Loch Tay, the other half down the Lednoch to the river Earn. I am tenant of the farm on which the stream begins, and have been since 1859, and on that account had occasion to look after its marches, which I did that year, and I was much struck with the singular divergence of the stream, and spoke to the shepherd about it. This man had been many years on the farm, and his father for fifty-nine years before him, and I got this explanation from him and his father (then alive), that this burn originally came all to the Lednoch, but that there was a mill down at Loch Tayside, on the Finglen Burn, and it being short of water, the miller used to come up and put a dam in the burn, and turn the stream down his way; that there were a good many disputes about it; but it was finally arranged that one half of the water should go down to Loch Tay, and the other half towards the Earn; for, as Capt. White says, a man with a spade can take it, in a few minutes, either one way or the other. I had no idea a divergence of a burn, as mentioned by Capt. White, was rare, but I thought it very singular, and made the inquiries for my own information, and the above is a vidimus of them; and although I cannot vouch for the facts, I have no reason to doubt their correctness. I do not write this with a view to disparage Capt. White, or any of the Ordnance Surveyors, but the opposite. I say all honour to them for pointing out this and many other things that have been brought before the public. If, in 1859, I had known the rarity of this "stream divergence," and published it, I might have awoke some fine morning and found myself famous. I beg to excuse myself for trespassing so long on your valuable journal.

ALLAN C. PAGAN, Farmer.

*A Geographical Peculiarity.*—The instance of bifurcation of a stream at a watershed mentioned in the *Athenæum* of the 8th inst. does not impress me as a very striking one, inasmuch as the moss-hags generally to be found at such spots are fed by many streams, and are themselves the sources of all the streams on either side of the watershed. I would venture to point out as a more singular example the spring which comes up at the side of the coach-road from Dingwall to Ströme Ferry, about three miles west of Auchnasheen. In this case, the spring immediately on rising to the surface flows away in opposite directions, half the water running eastward to the North Sea (*via* numerous lochs) and the other half to Loch Scaven on its way to the Atlantic.

CHARLES J. GEDGE.

*The Spanish Word "Velo."*—The 'Dictionary of the Spanish Academy' shows that your Correspondent, "R." is quite correct with respect to the meaning of the word *Velo*, "a veil." The word is thus explained: "La toca que usan las mugeres para cubrir la cabeza y el rostro." The other word, *Vela*, I never heard used in the sense of veil, during my residence in Spain. Surely the authoress of 'La Corte' ought to study her Spanish grammar before she ventures to appear again in the *Athenæum*—as a critic protesting against a well-deserved severe castigation.

J. DALTON.

*Crutch* is the word always used in Herefordshire for the hay-rack in stables and cow-houses. "Manger and crutch" they say, instead of "rack and manger."

D.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. W. H.—H. L.—M. A. C.—W. B.—J. O.—W. S.—E. G.—E. W. B.—G. W. C.—R. S.—received.

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For the Year ending the 30th June, 1868, read at the Annual General Meeting of Proprietors,  
14th August, 1868.

COL. CHARLES WETHERALL, K.C.T., Chairman of the Company, in the Chair.

The Proprietors will no doubt remember that, at the last Annual General Meeting, a Report was made to them for the quinquennial period then terminating, and that a Bonus was declared in respect of it amounting to the sum of 208,774*l.* The Surplus Fund Account, as under, commences with the balance of June, 1867, after deduction of this Bonus—that is to say, with the debit of 772,740*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

### SURPLUS FUND ACCOUNT, 30th June, 1868.

INCOME OF THE YEAR.				CHARGE OF THE YEAR.			
Dr.				Cr.			
Balance of Account, 30th June, 1867	..	..	£981,514 13 9	Dividend to Proprietors	..	..	£8,877 5 0
Less Amount distributed as Bonus	..	..	208,774 0 0	Claims on decease of Lives Assured	..	..	£265,523 13 5
			£772,740 13 9	Additions to those under Participating Policies	..	..	22,816 4 7
Premiums on New Assurances	..	..	14,596 1 5	Policies surrendered	..	..	28,642 11 3
Ditto on Old ditto	..	..	366,215 7 3	Re-assurances, New	..	..	3,270 15 4
				Ditto Old	..	..	50,365 0 8
Interest from Investments	..	..	380,811 8 8				
			117,584 7 3	Commission	..	..	370,618 5 3
				Medical Fees	..	..	11,702 15 0
Profit and Loss, Balance of Account	..	..	498,395 15 11	Income Tax	..	..	751 16 2
			46,070 13 3	Expenses of Management	..	..	2,215 4 7
Total Income	..	..	544,466 9 2				15,489 8 5
							400,777 9 5
			£1,317,207 2 11	Total Charge	..	..	409,654 14 5
				Balance of Account, 30th June, 1868	..	..	907,552 8 6
							£1,317,207 2 11

Examined and approved, THOMAS ALLEN, }  
HENRY ROSE, } Auditors.

The Total Income of the year, it will be seen, is 544,466*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; and the total outgo 409,654*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*; the difference, or the sum laid by—viz., 134,811*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*—raises the fund again to 907,552*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

The Interest received during the year is 117,584*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, arising from the productive portion of the realized assets of 2,897,857*l.*, mentioned in the last year's Report. The whole assets, productive and unproductive, may therefore be considered as having improved at the rate of rather more than 4 per cent.; or if the profit shown of 46,070*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, derived from various extraneous sources, be included, at upwards of 5*l.* 12*s.* per cent.

The Premiums on new assurances are 14,596*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, and of this sum 3,270*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* has been expended in re-assurance.

The Claims on decease of lives assured are nearly identical in amount with those of 1866. They are less than those of last year by nearly 19,000*l.*

A considerable Reduction, too, appears in the amount of Premiums paid for re-assurance, many of the risks re-assured having terminated by death and other causes.

The Expenses of Management are less than those of last year by upwards of 1,400*l.* But they still include charges incurred in the final closing of the two Offices last absorbed by the Company. The whole expenditure, however, including income-tax, is at the rate of little more than  $\frac{5}{8}$  per cent. on the total income.

The Balance-sheet is as follows:—

### BALANCE-SHEET.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
Dr.				Cr.			
Interest due to Proprietors	..	..	£6,977 13 3	Amount Invested in fixed mortgages	..	..	£1,460,773 2 7
Claims on decease of lives assured, and additions thereto unpaid	..	..	61,530 4 5	Ditto ditto decreasing ditto	..	..	183,979 17 10
Sundry Accounts	..	..	45,875 13 6	Ditto ditto reversions	..	..	347,136 5 5
Liability under sums assured, &c. (1867)	..	..	6,369,469 11 7	Ditto ditto funded securities	..	..	479,932 13 3
Proprietors' Fund	..	..	173,792 10 0	Ditto ditto temporary securities	..	..	142,424 0 11
Surplus Fund as before	..	..	907,552 8 6	Current Interest on the above investments	..	..	36,343 7 6
				Cash and Bills	..	..	22,004 2 9
				Advanced on security of the Company's Policies	..	..	159,503 14 9
				Agents' Balances	..	..	27,112 9 6
				Sundry Accounts	..	..	112,490 15 0
				Value of Premiums (1867)	..	..	4,506,167 18 0
				Value of Re-assurances	..	..	86,800 13 9
Total	..	..	£7,565,198 1 3	Total	..	..	£7,565,198 1 3

Examined and approved, THOMAS ALLEN, }  
HENRY ROSE, } Auditors.

The present disposition of the Company's Funds is shown by this account; on comparing it with that for 1867, it will be observed that further investments have been made on Mortgage and in the Government Funds, and that about 11,000*l.* more has been advanced on security of the Company's Policies. Exclusive of the sum indicating the value of the Future Premiums, the Assets amount to 3,059,090*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*

### The Direction of the Company is now constituted as follows:—

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